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VOL. XII NO. 27— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Feb	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA § ..		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @ ..	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x ..		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,080
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Mancla ..	8,308
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May. ..	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Jan. ..	Kidderpore* ..	5,334
5th Feb.	Obra* ..	5,462
10th ,,	Ula* ..	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore* ..	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x ..	6,813
22nd ,,	China ..	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore * ..	5,252
18th March	Soudan† ..	6,695
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
31st Jan. ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9-30 a. m.
1st Feb. ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi. 9-30 a. m.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
4th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
6th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa

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Telephone No. 1230.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5841	16th Jan	31 Jan.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*SadoMaru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	7571	14thFeb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5803	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	513	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 379. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	19th ,,	28th Jan.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th ,,	9th Feb.
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	26th ,,	10th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	1st Mar.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara	7772	12th ,,	26th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
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LONDON OFFICE:
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
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For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,58,106.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HULL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (c) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
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Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
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based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/-	and -/6-
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Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
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No. 1 A, Khetwadi Main Road.

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WANTED—A COPY HOLDER, must be an undergraduate. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. See personally DR. C.N. SHROFF. Above Manchharam Ichharam Zariwalla, 404, Kalbadevi Road.
A R9615

WANTED—A SHORTHAND GUJARATI SPEAKING EXPERIENCED TYPIST for a firm. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 10023 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9613

WANTED For the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baran, a GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary Rupees 60—4—80 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 18746

WANTED—AGENTS for securing subscribers for newspaper and shares for joint stock concern on liberal commission and monthly allowance. Experienced men need only apply to the SECRETARY, Bharat Dharm Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares City.
A 18692

WANTED—Competent and qualified TEACHERS for H. H. the Aga Khan Khoja Boys' and Girls' Schools in Zanzibar on three years agreement. Passage paid both ways. Previous experience and good character essential. Qualifications as follows:—BOYS' SCHOOL. HEAD-MASTER—Graduate, Strong in Literature (English and Persian) FIRST ASSISTANT—Must have passed Intermediate Examination. Strong in Mathematics and History. TWO ASSISTANTS—Must have passed Previous or Matriculation. GIRLS' SCHOOL—HEAD-MISTRESS—Must have passed Teacher's Senior Examination, and be strong in Gujerati, Arithmetic, Needle-work and Embridery. TWO ASSISTANT LADY-TEACHERS with previous teaching experience. N. B. married couples preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating experience and salary required to:—A. A. MADHANI, C/o. Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI & CO., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
A R9577

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WANTED.—SPARE TIME DUTY by a High Class Young Indian, preferably from 6-30 to 9 p.m., expert in Book-keeping, Income-tax, Correspondence and General Office Routine. Can work as a Secretary. Please write to Box No. 10021, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9606

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C R9478

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 125 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

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C R9592

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5,000 HAZIRA UMRATH PLOTS, facing sea FOR SALE. See personally on 1st and 15th of each month at Taj Mahal Hotel. Captain U.L. DESAI, M.D. Manchester, Mental and Epilepsy Specialist.
G R9613

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FOR SALE—STAMPING POWER PRESSES Electric Motor 20 H.P., Rolling, Cutting Spinning, and Screw-Cutting Lathes and other Sheet-metal Machinery from best English Manufacturers. Apply SALES-MANAGER, Mitha Metal Works 663, Tardeo.
K R9617

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K R9547

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"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

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The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
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Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

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&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Dr. S.B. Madon's Nature Cure Consulting Room now removed to 233 Hornby Road, Sethna House opp. Navsari Buildings.
T R9618

AUCTION SALE—On view at Altamont Road, next to Murli Mansions, Mr. T.D. Lawson's very valuable and rich furniture of Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms, Piano, Grammophone Cabinet, Platedware, etc., etc. to be sold on SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)
T R9616

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THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

FOR SALE—One DODGE LANDAULETTE CAR, in perfect running order. Very suitable for family use, or for Khoja or Borah gentleman. Price reasonable. See ANANTRAM RADHAKISAN, Dwarkadas Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R9597

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M R9586

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M TH

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.

Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
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R9552

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

BEG to announce that on and after 4th February, 1924, their address in Bombay will be BALLARD ROAD, (opposite Ballard Pier).
C18740

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that from MONDAY, the 4th February, the address of the Branch Offices of the above Companies will be as follows:—

(New) CENTRAL BANK BUILDING
(4th Floor).
Esplanade Road,
R. L. D. WODEHOUSE,
Actg. Branch Manager.

Telephone No. 24870.
C18748

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WVG. CO., LTD.

IS IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which was to be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) will be held at the Office of the undersigned instead, viz., at 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, at the same time and on the same date, owing to the strike of Mill Hands prevailing in the area where the Registered Office of the Company is situate.

D. M. WADIA,
Manager.

Appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 5372 of 1921 of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
18768

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of all available waste paper of the Railway for a period of 12 months from the 1st February, 1924 to 31st January, 1925, and which should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924.

2. About 3,800 cwts more or less approximately of waste paper will be available during the 12 month at the General Stores Depot Moghalpura (Lhore) as detailed below:

Waste paper ordinary ..... 3000 cwts.
Waste paper (press collections). 800 cwts.

3. A form of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees five on application to the Controller of Stores.

4. The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all Tenders without assigning any reason.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura,
Dated 21-1-24.
C18726

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Right of skinning dead animals for one, three, five and ten years commencing on 1st April, 1924, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7-2-1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the Right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J.E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 23-1-1924.
C18752

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL BOARD BAREILLY desires to introduce electric light in the city required for 22 miles out of 60 miles of road within Municipal limits at present each lamp at a distance of 50 yards. Firms who desire to take contract for this work may apply to the Executive Officer Municipal Board Bareilly upto 15th March, 1924. Terms and other particulars will be settled by communications or personal interview. The Municipal Board will not undertake the selling of shares or starting the Company.

SECRETARY,
City Improvement
Municipal Board Bareilly.
C18763

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

Share No. 81.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the above share No. 81 standing in the name of deceased Hanmant Shamrao Deshpande, of Sholapur has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above share should be notified to the undersigned within one week at their registered office address, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. A duplicate share certificate will be issued to the shareholder, if nothing is heard to the contrary.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay. ——1924.
C18762

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3811 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of September 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1.) VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ and (2) HARIDAS CHATURBHUJ, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ, and (2) DWARKADAS CHATURBHUJ, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, (3.) UMERSEY VALLABHDAS, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort. (4.) DHARSEY MATHURADAS, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5.) HARIDAS RAMDAS, residing at Cutch and (6.) NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver appointed in suit No. 4887 of 1921 filed in this Honourable Court of the estate of Anandji Nanji. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants or one or more of them may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 11,031-7-7 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th day of April, 1922, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of March, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of September, 1923.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18760

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KASTURBAI, wife of Morarji Dharsey has with the consent of her husband Morarji Dharsey contracted with our client for absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or in any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residue, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Hornby Road Esmail Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be completed and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly belonging to Government and partly to Fazandar Hirjibhai Hormusji Sethna with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Mirza Street in the registration district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 588 and under new survey No. 3/1394 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1301 of the Bhuleshwar division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal taxes under C Ward No. 630, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bejonji Cursetji Gourwala on or towards the west by the property of Govindram Chivandram, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanji Cooverji Mistry and Dossabhai Merwanji Mistry and on or towards the south by the Mirza Street aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1924.

KHANDVALA and CHHOTALAL
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C18770

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3188 OF 1922.

ABDUL KARIM HAJI SULLEMAN SAYANI, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1). ABUBAKAR HAJI AHMED and (2) UMAR HAJI AHMED, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Wada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of September, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 28,000 debt and the sum of Rs 200 for costs which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 28 200 and simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the last mentioned sum from the date thereof till payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Memon Wada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ten square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2393 and Street No. 1000451/53 and Collectors Old No. 652-653, Collectors New No. 2986, Old Survey No. 3001 and New Survey No. 3008, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Memon Wada Road, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hasham Mehta and on or towards the South by the property of Kazi Abdul Karim.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. VACHHA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
18768

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO,
DAMODAR HARIRAM, Esq.
HIGH COURT
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 5433 of 1922
THE DIAMOND Spg. & Wvg. CO., LTD.
vs.
YOURSELF

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been postponed from the 22nd day of January, 1924, to the 11th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1924.

Yours truly,
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 18766

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH STORES OWNERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE BRANCH SHOPS OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ld., at their godown situate just opposite to Thacker Brothers and near the Bhagirathi Stores, all specially made-to-order furniture including shelfstands of various sizes, writing tables, strong counters, looking glasses, etc., etc.

Property of the branches of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ld.,

The above furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT AHMEDABAD.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RITCHY ROAD, HARANVALI POLE AND KOLIWADD'S KADKI AT AHMEDABAD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimji, the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Parbhudas Dolatram, Poonjabhai Mohanlal and Somabhai Parbhudas and Jasinghai Parbhudas and others the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferee of Mortgage under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th December, 1918 made between Parbhudas Dolatram, Poonjabhai Mohanlal and Somabhai Parbhudas of the one part and Vallabhdas Jamnadas of the other part and under Transfer of Mortgage dated 17th May 1923 made between Vallabhdas Jamnadas of the first part, Poonjabhai Mohanlal, Sonabhai Parbhudas and Jesinghai Parbhudas of the second part and Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimjee of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable properties on SUNDAY, the 17th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

SCHEDULES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ritchy Road Ahmedabad in the Registration district of Ahmedabad and sub-district of North Daskroi bearing the Municipal No. 3109 and New Survey No. 434 and bounded on the North by the house of the Mortgagors bearing No. 3249 on the East by Public Road named Haranwadi Pole, on the South by public road and on the West by the house of Dolatram Bachar.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of lands or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Haranwali Pole Ahmedabad in the Registration district of Ahmedabad and sub-district of North Daskroi bearing the Municipal No. 3249 and New Survey No. 454 and bounded on the North by the house of Ranchhodlal Kapurchand on the East by public road named Haranwali Pole on the South by the house of the Mortgagors bearing No. 3109 and on the West by a private passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Koliwada's Kadki, Ahmedabad in the Registration District of Ahmedabad, Sub-district of North Daskroi bearing the Municipal No. 3029 and New Survey No. 234 and bounded on the North by the house of Hirachand Amirchand on the East by public road on the South by the house of Bhogilal Vanmalidas and on the West by the house of Manjardas Kalidas.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Koliwada's Khadki, Ahmedabad in the Registration District of Ahmedabad and sub-district of North Daskroi bearing the Municipal No. 3040 and New Survey No. 244 and bounded on the North by the house of Hargovind Euganath on the East by the house of Naginlal Poonjabhai on the South by the house of Girdhardas Samaldas and on the West by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their office at Usuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MORTGAGOR'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Rehmatbai, widow of Mahomedally Dawoodji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Abdoolhoosein the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd April 1923, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Doctor Street within the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards and one half of another square yard registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1332 New No. 8494, Old Survey No. 1151 and New Survey No. 4221 and Cadastral Survey No. 4178 of Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7095 Street No. 220 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Doctor Street on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Abdool Hoosein Moola Abdoolally, on the South by the Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Usuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side) valuable household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofa, and easy chairs, cabinets, ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of Drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofa, wall clocks, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of G. A. E. Versteeg, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TARDEO AND AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the Late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, the properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the respective dates mentioned below by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

LOT No. 1 (Tardeo property).

To be sold on Thursday the 31st January 1924 at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying on the Eastern side of Tardeo Road Bombay, containing by admeasurements about 3614 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8, New No. 13883, Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 1/3591 and bearing Municipal D Wards Nos. 3816 (1) 3816 (1a), 3816 (1b), 3816 (1c) 3816 (1d) and 3816 (1e) and Streets Nos. 669-675, 675A, 675B, 675C, 675D, 675E and bounded on the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Davar, on the East by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on the South by the Municipal Public Passage and on the West by Tardeo Road.

LOT NO. 2 (SUSSEX ROAD PROPERTY.)

To be sold on Friday the 1st February, 1924, at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying on the North-side of public passage leading to Sussex Road, containing by admeasurements about 4515 sq. yds. and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under part of New No. 13814, 13819 and part of New Survey No. 3634 and bounded on the East by public passage 40ft. wide on the West by Open storm water drain, on the North by private passage 20ft. wide, and on the South by public passage leading to Sussex Road, Collector's E Ward No. 7581 (1) and Street No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GUM MASTIC ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 129 Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

15 cases Gum Mastic (slightly damaged by water).

By order of the Office concerned.

2 Multigraph Machines, one being "The Gammeter Printer No. 36" complete and the other "Compo Type No. 10"—complete.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 Pair Pegoo Pony in harness.

1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.

1 Chestnut Waler horse going in harness very quiet.

1 Glass fronted miniature Landaulette in very good order.

1 American six-20-30 H. P. in good condition.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

219, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ALSO 176 BAGS YELLOW EARTH AND 201 BAGS WHITE EARTH AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Bags of cotton, bags of wheat, Bags of linseeds, bags of toor, bags of rice, bags of Hirda, cases of locks, empty gas cylinders, bundles of gunny bags, cases of Habardeshary, cases of tea, bundles of rubber tyres, bundles of C. P. goods, lots of burnt wooden planks, case of forms, cases of hardware, drums of oil, kegs of paints, kegs of phynile, bundles of C. I. sheets, packages of iron machinery, bundles of iron bars cases of provisions, iron bars, bales of F. P. cotton bags of earth, bags of yellow earth, tins of grease empty wooden casks, bags country drug, bag of cocoanut, bags of sweeping grain, docras of cotton, bags of abrak, etc., etc.

ALSO

176 Bags yellow earth invoice No. 1 of 22-6-23.

Ex. Rangapuram to Wadi Bunder.

201 Bags white earth invoice No. 23 of 9-6-23.

Ex. Mulkupuram to Wadi Bunder.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, solid sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room carpets, brass and iron beds, full iron framed cottage piano, crockery, glassware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's plateware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd February 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Altamount Road, next to Morli Mansions, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, Reed and Barton, Elkington and Mappin and Webb's plateware, solid sliding table for 18 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite by Dewji Kanji, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one English Gramophone Cabinet with records, English big size ice box, writing tables, silver show case by Dewji Kanji glass door book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed cottage piano (by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.), one pianola with records (in quite working order), mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, Underwood typewriter, Singer's sewing Machine, etc., etc.

The property of T. D. Lawson, Esqr., of the Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES BRASS CUPS AND SAUCERS AND BRASS CUPS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Maganlal Ghelabhoy Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 4th February 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—75 Cases Brass Cups and Saucers and Brass Cups.

N. B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT GHOLWAD NEAR DAHNU STATION OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Govindrao Madhavrao Juvekar an insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 31st day of January, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the right title and interest of the insolvent in the following plots of land in one lot at Gholwad, near Dahnu station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All the following pieces of land at Gholwad in the Registration Sub-District of Dahnu District Thana.

Several Vacant pieces of land comprising of Acres 59-29½ Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 36-14-3.

Several Vacant pieces of land comprising of Acres 11-36½ Assessment Rs. 42-5-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Furniture is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR, NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD OPPOSITE AGIARI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Mr. Rustomjee Jehangirjee Boywalla, the sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mortgagee Mr. Jehangirjee Rustomjee Boywalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ebhrahim Hajee Essac and in pursuance to the power of sale given to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October, 1920, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Pension and tax tenure redeemed from payment of cess to Government situate on the south side of Naigaum Cross Road, at Dadar in the City and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being portion of Plot No. 9 of the Dadar Estate of the Lessor Mr. Madavdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta containing by admeasurement 893 square yards or thereabouts together with a dwelling house standing thereon being a part of land bearing New Survey No. 1-2/2089 and bounded on or towards the North by the remaining portion of the said plot No. 9 in the possession of the Mortgagor and beyond that by the Naigaum Cross Road on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Lessor on or towards the East by a strip of land intended to form a part of the site of the 40 feet Common Road and on or towards the West by the property of Hemchand Amarchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagaonwalla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at No. 94 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction

Three Concerts! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI! Three Concerts!!

Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar

WILL GIVE

Under the auspices of

THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.

(Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)

GRAND CONCERT

OF

THE CELEBRATED SINGER

PYARA SAHEB

IN

AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE

On 31st Thursday 1924

Excelsior Theatre.

Daily At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

"MONNA VANNA"

Starring MISS LEE PARRY.

Acclaimed by the Press as a Mighty Film Achievement.

Empire Theatre.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

"EVERYWOMAN"

Featuring VIOLET HEMING.

Empress Theatre.

daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

"THE NUT"

Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

PLUNDER

The finest serial ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T FLIRT

featuring

DIPPY DOO-DADS

The cleverest monkey on the screen

IN AND OUT

with

MONTY BANKS

A two-reel Comedy.

THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.

TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Grand Gala Programme

WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE CHANGE.

From Saturday 26th January 1924.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY 31st JAN. 1924.

at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.

Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.

Every Turn a sensational and Wonderful Novelty never seen before.

STILL BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY,

ELMA THE MIGHTY

THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST

Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car to be driven over her body with full 4 Passengers' load

Do not fail to witness this latest

WONDER OF THE WORLD

In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.

The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame.

MATINEES,

Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.

Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.

N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

presents

Four popular and favourite stars

IN

"HIDDEN-HAND"

featuring

Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty

Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.

FIRST WEEK 3 EPISODES

1st Episode, GAUNTLET OF DEATH.
2nd " COUNTERFEIT FACES.
3rd " ISLAND OF DREAD.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Saturday, & Sunday: Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.

Saturday 2nd Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)

SETTECHE-GULAM

Sunday 3rd Feb, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEWJI CANJI AND OTHER MAKERS, RICH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of Ruby Mansions Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road very valuable household furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other makers comprising extension dining tables, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refrigerator ice chest, rich English China dinner service, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered Chesterfield suite of sofa and easy chairs, occasional teapoys, upright cottage piano by Reisinger, practically new, silver tone Cabinet real Turkish drawing and bedroom large carpets, silver glass door Cabinets, fancy door curtains, double bed with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, Sectional Book case and writing table combined, etc., etc.

The property of C. D. Silas, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ld., proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA ROAD, ANDHERI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Sulleman Janmahomed and Bros. the Owners, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, guest house, outhouse, motor garage and two wells standing thereon situate at Versowa Road, Ambali in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 4577 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Public Road, from Andheri Station to Versowa Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shivgangabai Dhanjibhoy Mehta, partly by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Behram Bhicaji Patel and on or towards the West by a public passage, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under part of plot No. 12 of Survey No. 92 bearing entry No. 553C and plot No. 3 and parts of Nos. 1 and 2 of No. 93 bearing entry No. 672C and formerly assessed by the Special Officer Building Sites (now Salsette Development Officer under non-Agricultural plot or Survey No. 3 of Ambali and now assessed by the Notified Area Committee (Andheri circle) under house No. 88A Versowa Road and being the final plot No. 13 of the Town Planning Scheme Andheri No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Owners at their office at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.

S S Belfri, Schijott, Glasgow.
S S Okenfels, Sirzicher, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Mashobra, Galgey, London.
S S Eburna, Evans, Singapore.
S S Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.
S S Solhang, Falnco, Antwerp.
S S Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.
S S Garbetta, Harchard, Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Okenfels for Hamburg.

S S Okenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Okenfels, 7574 tons, Captain C Sirzicher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mashobra, 5131 tons, Captain J H Galgey, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain N Wada, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Solhang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Solhang, 1637 tons, Captain R Franco, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Fisher will sail to-day from harbour for Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garbeta, 3204 tons, Captain H Harchard, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Circassia 4327, Liverpool 12/2, Graham & Co.
5 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.
6 Malcolm 3636 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Kobe, 31/1, N Y. Kaisha.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
9 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
10 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Masnobra 5131 30/1, M M & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk 2/2 T M & Co.
16 Reubens 2576 Genoa, N F Graham & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana, N P M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chenkoa 3295 N. F., N F. M M & Co.
2 Ryokai Maru 2864, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 3101 M M and Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 3/2, M M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Ridderkerk, 3174, Colombo 29/1, E D Sassoon and Co.
8 V. Cada 2759 Genoa, 4/2 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 7/2 O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Borghild 2158, Cal, N F, S S N Co.
16 Acera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
D & E Seik 3288 Cal. 3/2 T M & Co.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanna due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lahore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 31st January, Agents K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caleforna due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 7th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 27th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 2nd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelforziano due about 18th February Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 25th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 10th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 31st January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th February, Agent O S K.
Rikoku Maru due about 23rd February, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, January 30.

S S Falkenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham:—380 casks Borax, 135 drums magnesium chloride, 35 bags rivets, 300 cases aniline colours, 1310 cases beer, 60 cases pins, 315 barrels sulphate of copper, 300 casks chloride of potash, 251 packages hurricane lamp 49 cases hurricane lamps, 14 bundles hurricane lamps, 355 bales paper, 49 cases paper, 114 reels papers, 750 cases slates, 227 cases pencils, 300 cases brandy, 229 cases brass circles, 111 pack. brass circles, 100 cases copper circles 100 casks alum. of potash, 77 bundles gas pipes, 25 pieces gas pipes, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 50 cases aloes, 30 cases soap, 110 kegs sugar of lead, 20 barrels sugar of lead, 17 cases Pharmaceuticals, 40 barrels chrome alum, 80 cases stoves, 100 casks copper ritrials, 331 kegs oil paint, 36 cases oil paint, 500 casks lubricating oil, 425 cases spirits, 75 barrels safety fuse, 25 kegs Safety fuse, 70 barrels sulphide of soda, 200 casks letherage, 200 D/bags broken tiles, 22 casks aniline salt, 125 bales straw boards, 30 cases Hinges, 200 cases enamelled ware, 72 bales tyres, 388 reels wire, 11 cases nickel silver sheets, 360 pieces M S Plates.

From Bremen:—472 cases Beer, 234 barrels Rosin, 84 cases aniline colours, 30 barrel aniline colours, 330 bundles M S plates, 375 bundles copper sheets, 100 cases sulphate of magnesium, 254 bundles steel sheets, 36 bundles copper rods, 89 cases nails, 100 cases slates, 26 bales paper.

From Antwerp:—45538 pieces steel bars, 2569 bundles steel bars, 3464 pieces angles, 2125 pieces joists, 4176 bundles steel rods, 682 bundles steel sheets 200 pieces steel sheets, 1123 bundles steel hoops, 210 cases nails, 25 kegs nails, 110 bundles steel circles 600 cases condensed milk, 30 cases brandy, 928 bundles tubes, 424 pieces tubes, 260 casks China clay, 1041 kegs Dyes dry, 120 kegs dyes Paste, 94 bales straw boards, 25 cases brass wire, 260 bags bolts and nuts, 183 bundles pipes, 153 pieces pipes.

S S Garada from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.:—2380 bags Rice, 104 cases cutch, 7218 pieces teak planks, 4242 pieces teak squares, 436 bundles rattens, 559 bundles boards, 100 bales cotton 58 pieces black tin, 63 cases Tea, 10 bags coffee, 3 bags cardamom seed, 54670 pieces teak scantling, 14087 bundles teak scantling.

S S Requim from Sourabaya. Agents:—200 drums arrack, 5 Half drums arrack, 6043 bags sugar.

From Somarang:—7246 baskets mobasses, 16172 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—32 bags green arcanuts.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from Shanghai. Agents M M and Co.:—950 bales raw silk, 4 cases raw silk, 16 cases silk yarn, 8 cases yellow silk, 6 cases Rangoon silk, 5 cases Mathoo silk, 531 slabs Tin.

From Colombo:—215 bags arcanuts.

S S Jalavihar from Rangoon. Agents Scindia S N Co.:—60823 bags Rice, 472 bags white beans, 704 bags cotton seed, 20 cases medicines.

From Colombo:—50 bags arcanuts, 701 Nos. Axles.

S S City of Baloeia from Karachi. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—38 bundles G C sheets 4 cases soap.

S S Massilia from Manchester. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—37 bales cotton yarn, 56 cases cotton yarn, 275 bales cotons, 458 cases cottons, 492 bales newspapers, 10561 bundles hoops, 30 drums Lubg. oil, 76 Res. steel 56 bundles steel, 21 drubs mineral oil, 1 crate mineral oil.

From Glasgow:—172 cases cotton yarn, 65 bales cotton yarn, 20 cases sewing cotton reels 131 bales paper, 148 bales newspapers, 623 cases whisky, 25 cases Gin, 100 casks red lead 110 cases provision, 100 cases safety fuse, 20 cases marmalade, 100 cases Beer, 57 cases Ale, 15 barrels Lubg. oil, 45 cases oil varnish, 25 barrels paraffin wax, 2020 pipes, 426 cisterns 15000 fire bricks, 473 bundles Tubes, 558 single Tubes, 824 bundles G C Sheets 297 pieces bars, 1503 plates hard spelter, 197 pieces packages wagon work, 123 packages bridge work, 100 angles.

From Liverpool.—42 bales cottons, 49 cases cottons, 95 cases cotton yarn, 20 drums disinfectant fluid, 760 cases soap 2150 boxes soap, 1500 bundles G C sheets, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 505 bundles G C Tubes, 50 bundles G C Tubes, 2593 casks China clay 1396 Traps, 984 bends, 75 barrels mineral Lubg. oil 40 bags chains, 76 bundles Y M Circles, 24 kegs Y M Circles, 56 bales newspapers 1350 bundles Fagrol steel, 2000 bags soda ash, 85 cases provisions, 3700 bags biscarb soda, 100 kegs soda crystals, 500 drums bleaching powder, 120 Hides ale, 80 mats exhausted cloves, 125 kegs Borax, 254 boxes Tin Plates, 76 bundles wire, 91 barrels Tallow, 2245 k/cs earthenware 4115, 25 bundles copper sheets, 105 cases bath bricks, 375 bundles steel pines 61 pack brass, 6705 bundles hoops, 40 cases beer 65 bags bolts and nuts, 40 bags Rivets, 10 cases graphite, 1000 bundles Y M Brazins 89 cases blacks, 431 troughs, 402 bundles bars.

S S Bankura from Durban. Agents—M M and Co.:—22 bundles specie, 1 tin pearls.

From Muscat:— 2 bundles specie, 115 crates pomegranets, 570 bags dry dates, 56 boxes wet dates, 161 bags sardines.

From Basra.—560 bags wheat, 304 bundles skin dates, 22 bags specie, 3776 baskets wet dates, 431 bags pitch, 159 bags gum, 32 bags Galls, 25 bags raisins.

From Jask:—1118 bags matoots.

From Charbar:—1149 bundles seffy mats.

From Gwadoor—255 bundles siffy mats, 20 bundles dry fish, 7 bundles prawns.

From Karachi—2872 bales cotton, 26 bundles wool.

S S Dongala from London. Agents—M M & Co.—529 bars silver.

From Aden:—48 boxes bar gold, 4 boxes gold coins, 6 boxes sovereigns, 1 box specie sovereign, 1 case specied Turkish pound, 30 jottas dietz Lantern, 315 Packages Gum, 17 bags gum 50 cases ghee, 36 bags Garlic 15 bundles soap, 166 bags moong.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

During the autumn there are two unknown quantities in the cotton problem. One is the supply. The other is the demand. In so far as the American crop is concerned the question of this year's supply is now about settled. The ginning up to December 13 confirmed the popular estimate of 10,000,000 bales and it is unlikely that the outlook will vary more than 100,000 bales from that figure.

But there is still some difference of opinion, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of December 26, about the demand and the effect that present prices will have upon it. One school insists that every bale of cotton in existence will be used no matter how high the price. Another claims that there is a considerable curtailment already in progress and that it will become more extensive with the New Year. The facts are illusive. Exports are surprisingly large, as were the November figures of American consumption, but here and there mills are shutting down and it may be that many spindles will be idle by February.

It is all guess work. The adroit statistician can prove almost anything from the data available, but the acid test is the market and its action last week did not indicate that there had yet been any substantial reduction in the demand for cotton or its products.

The steadiness shown is in fact all the more impressive because it is known that many speculators have sold out and there is much talk of a record acreage next season. A greatly increased use of fertilizers is also predicted and sentiment is being gradually educated up to the expectation of what will be at least a sufficient crop in 1924-25.

In essaying the difficult task of appraising the future it is therefore necessary that we should make allowance for the effect of this sentiment upon prices. It has already shaken speculative confidence in a further advance and if it should make spinners willing to run without reserve stocks and dry goods dealers content with bare shelves it is barely possible that this year's inadequate supply can be eked out until the new crop shall be available.

Some such programme will have to be adopted at some price. The question is *at what prices*. No one can answer it. The problem must solve itself. Meantime the textile industry confronts a crisis whose seriousness is not perhaps generally appreciated. If the predictions of a large crop next season are realized the crisis may pass temporarily, but if there should be another short crop the world's cotton manufacturers and merchants would be in a predicament that would spell ruin for many of them.

The forward looking men of the trade know this and because they are haunted by the spectre of another crop failure it seems unlikely that prices will decline much until the ghost of a cotton famine is finally laid.

Of the details in the week's market history not much need be said. The New York stock is increasing rapidly as a result of the premium at which December contracts are held. For some time it has been plain than those who use the New York future contract as a hedge would have to bring cotton here in order to protect themselves. One result will probably be a better balanced market and a narrower range of fluctuations.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 29th January, 1924, total amount of tenders being Rs. 10 lakhs.

Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Jutes: With steady Hessain market Howrah and Clive opened former and after some interbazar dealings and variations settled down round about Rs. 37/8 and 28/4 respectively. Higher priced stocks had little support, but rates were fully maintained. Cotton stood at closing quotations of previous day. Coals: In most cases rates are in sellers favour though trade is still restricted in volume. Demand for Gopalichuck is sustained with buyers for Burrakur Seetarampore, Satpukuria and South Karanpura. Sudamdih Ordinary. On the other hand marked a drop of about a rupee on last quotation. Teas: Only limited business passing. Miscellaneous. Indian Iron and Steel is still enquired for and command ready sales. Frank Ross and Lever Bros. were mentioned and sugar shares met with some demand.

Government securities.—Steady and unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations: Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 64/13, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 96/2 s. 1.

Imperial Bank Conty. 332xd.

Cotton:—Dunbar 172. Kesoram 5/6..

Jutes:—Anglo-India 354, Budge Budge 410 s.l. Caledonian 460, s.l. Clive 28/4, Dalhousie 318 s.l. Gourepore Pref. 92. Howrah 37/8. Hooghly Pref. 13/14. Hukumchand Ord. 7/8 Kelvin 625 s.i. Lawrence 435, National 272/8. North Brook 41/4 s.s. Nuddea 41 s.i. Waverley 7/12. Presidency 6/2.

Coals:—Burakur 36/8 s.i. Gopalichuck 17/6, Highfield 6/8 xd. Khas Jherria 41/8. Minto 23/8 s.o.i., New Tetturya 9/4. Royal 1/9. Satpukuria and Asansol 4/8. Samla and Kendra 12/8. Seetarampore 13. South Karanpura 11/12 s.i. Sudamdih ord. 1/12. Frank Boss 4/12. Bever Brothers pref. 10. Bengal Telephone ord. 6. Britannia Engineering 5/4. Indian Iron and Steel 44. Marshalls and Co. 3/15. B. I. Corporation ord. 5. Do. pref. 109/8. Britannia Biscuits 8/10. G. F. Kelner and Co., ord. 6/4. Indian Wood Products 7. New Savan Sugar 8/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 26/12. Central Cachar 95 S.O.I. East India 14/2. Hatetikhirha 23/8. Sarugaon 13/8.

Debentures:—6 per cent. Empire jute 99.

Exchange Bank's telegraphic transfer seventeen three-sixteenth pence and demand seventeen and seven-thirty-second pence.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 630.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 700.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 690.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D Rs. 142.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.25-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.70.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—Steady market.—

	London, Jan. 29.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 7/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold lbs	4—16—9 Qniet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 Dull.

	London, Jan. 29.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
" " 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver—china sold and india bought at the fall.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion shipment	£

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 30.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 15/32
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	234
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 29.
Exchange on London in Paris	92.50
" " " Germany	18,,000,000,000
" " " Italy	97.85
Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.44
Switzerland	24.67
Belgium Yesterdays.	102.62
Athens	218.00
	London, Jan. 29.
Demand Bills	425.50
	London, Jan. 28
Cuban Sugar March, Sellers	27/1 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 29.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 29.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 5/8 + 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	" 91 — — 1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47	" 100 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 44 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 65 — + 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	" 52 + 1/4
	London, Jan. 29.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100 3/4
7 per cent. Indian	" 113—

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Sovereigns rady Rs. 16/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/4.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/11/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/11/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/11/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/7.
London, Jan. 29.
Bar gold ready s. 96/9.
Silver ready d. 33/6.
Silver forward d. 33/0.
TONE OF SILVER—
China sold, Speculators bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Ready:—25—12—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—11—9	..	..	25—11—9
Fagan	....	..	..	....

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 30.

Ready 79—15—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	80—3—0	80—6—0		80—5—0
Fagan	80—4—0	80—7—0		80—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—0—0
Fagan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quite

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

3½ per cent Govevrnment Paper Rs. 65/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 96/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Market closed fairly steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330xd, India 77, Central 25/12, Eastern 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 685, Bradbury 450 Century 346/4, Cent. India 470, Colaba Land 125, Coorla 135, Crescent 217/8, Dawn 560, Edw. Sassoon 212/8, Fazulbhoy 765, Finlay 625, Globe 65, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 182/8 Ind. Malwa 405, Kastoorchand 177/8, Kilachand Mills 9/4, Kohinoor 1275, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhavrao Scd. 52/8, Madhowji 235 Mathuradas 335, M. Peit 3035, Meyer Sassoon 167/8, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 550, New City 255, Pabani 337/8, Pearls 505, Shapurji 230, Sholapur 12 500, Simplex 305, Standard 1450, Swan 760, Swadeshi 468/12, Tata Mill 302/8, Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 280, B. Burma N. I. 57/8, Bt. Burma Pet 5/5, B. Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 85 Katni Defd. 207/8, New India Insur. 12, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron Ord. 25/12, Tata Iron Defd. 88/12, Tata Hydro 647/8, Scindia Steam 6/14.

	London, Jan. 29.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	" 129—
National	" 42 1/2
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 30th, 1924.

To-day Reuter reported 9 to 12 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points higher. At the opening the market was steady on some buying on settlement of Railway strike, but later eased on straddle selling.

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 29th Inst. (5-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Market depressed. Lack of Bull encouragement from America. We think market will remain within narrow compass for some little time."

The local market keeps remarkably steady in face of the millhands' strike and we do not think that prices will give way to any extent. Should they do so we consider it a favourable opportunity to make purchases. The demand for ready cotton has been on a large scale and we understand that from Japan a considerable demand is coming forward.

In spite of the small advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier for F.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 598½ i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate. At the opening prominent shroffs, Commission and Exporting Houses were free buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 608. On scattered selling the market touched Rs. 607 but again improved to Rs. 610 on buying by Commission Houses. Around this level a prominent Japanese House sold which caused the values to drop to Rs. 606½ at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 608 and going down to Rs. 606½ on selling by Jobbers closed firm at Rs. 608½ on buying by Offices and Marwari shroffs.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 571½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 583 on prominent shroffs and Commission Houses buying. Selling by one Japanese House caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 581 at which rate the market closed. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 574 and steadily jumped to Rs. 588 on heavy buying by Commission and Exporting Houses and finally closed at Rs. 585. F.G. Bengal March was quoted Rs. 517 nominally.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was fairly good. Local millwalas were out of the market. About 3,000 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	608 1/2
" Bengal	March	520
" Bengal	May	524
Fine Oomra.	March	583
" "	May	588

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Description;	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Puniab	560	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	605	595	580
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	635	625	610
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	620	610	595
M. C. Mathia	595	585	570
M. G. Khandesh	600	590	575

E. I. C, ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Fully Good Broach	April /May	607
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	
Fully Good Bengal	March	519
Fine Oomra	March.	581
Fine Oomra	May.	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 30th January says:—

New York Market 29th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.12	Mar.	33.28+16	33.22	+10
33.43	May.	33.56+13	33.55	+12
32.16	Jul.		32.25	+09
27.95	Oct.	28.05+10	28.00	+05
27.49	Dec.		27.33	+04

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.38, lowest 32.90, range. 48 points. Steady market. Some short covering.

Liverpool Market 29th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
19.30	Jan.			19.36	+06
19.36	Mar.	19.53+17	19.56+20	19.44	+08
19.28	May.	19.50+22		19.36	+08
18.76	Jul.			18.83	+07
16.26	Oct.			16.40	+14
22.36	Egyptian Jan,			22.55	+16
21.00	" Nov.			21.05	+06

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Very steady market. Some good buying on settlement of Railyay strike. Bettter spot sales.

(2) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 225,000.

(3) American cross rate 426 1/2. March highest 19.58, lowest 19.43, range. 15 points.

(4) Small local market; some straddle selling. Export spot sales 3,000 Bales.

Alexandria Market 29th January, 1924.

Previous close 43.88, Delivery March, Opening 43,90. x02.

	Liverpool, Jan. 29. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	30)
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Improved demand		19.65
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.35
New Yor, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	33.25
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	33.53
	July ..	32.27
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar. ..	33.27
	May, ..	32.98

	Liverpool, Jan. 20. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Jan. ..	19.36+06
Liverpool.	Mar. ..	19.44+08
	May ..	19.36+08
	July ..	18.83+07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 29.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.36+06
February	19.37+07
March	19.44+08
April	19.39+09
May ..	19.36+08
June	19.16+07
July	18.83+07
August	18.10+10
September	17.11+13
October	16.40+14
November	16.07+14
December	15.97+14
January	15.88+14

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	22.45+09
February	22.50+03
March	22.55+08
April	22.60+07
May ..	22.65+07
June	22.68+07
July	22.69+06
August	22.46+06
Septembe	22.16+06
October	21.56+06
November	21.06+06
December	20.66+06
January	20.66+06

Manchester market firm with good demand yarns firmer

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Bengal Good,	12.80
" Fully Good	13.20
" Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	14.50
" " " Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.60
" " Fine	17.06
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
" " Fully Good	13.10
" " Fine	13.50

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 29

	To-day's Prices	
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	33.22+10
	May ..	33.55+12
	July ..	32.25+09
	Oct ..	28.00+05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " Continent	11,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.22+10
" May	33.55+12
" July	32.25+09
" Oct.	28.00+05
Spot Cotton at New York	33.38—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.25+05
Futures, " " Mar.	32.98+04
" " " May.	1l 3/16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	63 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	
Silver Commercial Bars.	

JAVA SUGAR.

London Jan. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	25/6
July Sept Sellers	24/9
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/1

Tone—Holders are very firm, indian buyers were not responded.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 29.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Value	£ 19 1.2
Tone—Firm	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net J/A Done.	39 7/8
" M/A Paid	38 1/8

RUBBER.

London, Jan 29.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	14

Tone:—Quiet.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 29.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid Sellers	44/
AUSTRALIAN Jan/Feb. Sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers	32/6
Tone:—of wheats—:Stsady	
" Afloat to U, K.	..
WHEAT Rozario Santa cargo Fe J/F Paid 64 lb.	45 3/8
" Freight of coal-Cardiff to Bombay	13/3
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, Jan. 30 6/30 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 6 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	14 14 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 14 0
Colton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 15 6

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 1 3	..
Linseed April May	12 13 0	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 12 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan. 29.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 61 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter Nominal,	" 29 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	13 7/16
	London, Jan. 29.
TIN BLOCK	£ 249 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 30

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	.. ..
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2	.. ..
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 29, 1924.

Cotton	22553 Bales
Wheat	13518 Qwts
Linseed	922 "
Rape, etc,	5845 "
Gingellyseed	5559 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3617 "
Castorseed	4790 "
Rice	4048 "
Myraboleams	3352 "
Cottonseed	37887 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3916 "
Juwar	5063 "
Masur	299 "
Barley	Nil
Bajri	5201 "
Coal	53 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 30.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai par lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay.	0 0 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per b.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb,	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb,	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 9
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece.	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay. 29th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.907in.
Temperature of air	74.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.1 "
Dew point	62.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	67.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.6 "
Minimum "	67.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,NNE.E,NNW,NE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	143 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Jan. h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
W.	30	4 48	26 4	30	11 43	17 7
		18 21	25 9			
Th.	31	5 59	25 9	31	0 20	21 2
		19 52	26 4		12 58	17 4
F.	1	7 23	25 7	1	2 0	21 0
		21 3	25 4		14 8	16 9
S.	3	9 43	26 6	3	4 5	19 5
		22 49	26 3		16 1	15 8
M.	4	10 39	27 1	4	5 3	18 6
		23 30	29 9		16 50	15 5
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	5 48	17 2
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5

KENYA IMMIGRATION.

NDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST

The following representation was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 18th instant to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, regarding the Kenya Immigration rules. The Secretary writes:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the Draft Ordinance "to consolidate and regulate immigration and unemployment" issued by the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. When the Kenya decision was announced by Committee communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy their unanimous opinion that that decision was most unexpected and unjust in face of the declaration of equal status within the Empire at the Premiers' Conference, 1921. It was argued by some at the time of the announcement that efforts would be made to safeguard at least this fundamental right of Indians. The draft recently published destroys, however, all such hopes and justified the pessimism entertained by my Committee among others that with regard to Immigration, rights of Indians would be thrown overboard as they had been with regard to Kenya question in general. That this is not an overstatement of the case will be seen from statements made even by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was the trusted representatives of the Government of India at the Imperial Conference. Speaking at the last Liberal Conference held in Poona he said "Meanwhile Legislature has introduced an Immigration Ordinance which is extremely drastic in its character and which, if allowed to become law, will practically stop Indian emigration to Kenya." The object of the Ordinance is thus nothing less than to follow up the unjust and unfair decisions of the White Paper by stopping the immigration of Indians altogether and thus to realise the ideal of white settlers of hounding out the Indians altogether from Kenya Colony. My Committee do not enter into the details of the Ordinance as the whole of it, both in letter and spirit, is entirely opposed to the self-respect of Indians, and meant to throttle the rights they have been enjoying upto this time and meant to make of Kenya a close preserve for white settlers.

My Committee beg to hope that the Government of India will be pleased to take immediately necessary steps to get this iniquitous Ordinance rescinded.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTHDAY

A public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday next (3rd February) under the auspices of the Western India Vivekanand Society to celebrate the birth-day of Sri Swami Vivekananda Swami Viswanand of the Ramkrishna Ashram at Santa Cruz and Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, B. F. Bharucha, K. J. B. Wadia, Narayen Swami Iyengar, B. N. Motiwala, J. J. Vimadalal and F. J. Ginwala and others will make short speeches suitable to the occasion. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "Indian Shipping—Our Duty To-day"—at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, to preside.
9-30 p.m. State Ball at Government House.
Meeting of Congress Working Committee, Belle Vue, Chowpatty, 8-30 a.m.
Addresses on "Present Situation," Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 1.

S S "Malwa" with English Mails due to arrive 8 a.m.
Leaders' addresses on Congress Work, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
Swami Shradhanand's lecture on "Our Duty to Humanity," Marwadi Vidyalaya 9-30 p.m.
Anstey Memorial Unveiling ceremony, Sydenham College, 6 p.m.
National College Anniversary Celebration, Green Villa, Grant Road.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

Bombay Cotton Trade Assn. Annual General Meeting, Taj Bldg., 12 noon.
Mrs. Atiya Fayzee Begum's lecture on "Work Before Us," Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meetings, First Day.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 31 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 5h 31m.
Feb 1 (Fri) sunrise 7h 13 m sunset 6h 31m.
Feb. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h 32m
Feb. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m., Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h 33m.
Feb. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 7a. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A well calendar for the year 1924 from the Indian Marriage Society Co. Ltd. Navsari.

A NOVEL CHARKHA.

Mr. R.N. Oswal, Jeweller, Javeri Bazar, Bombay, has patented a novel charkha. It is designed as either a sword or gun. The charkha has been commended by prominent Congress leaders and is priced at Rs. 25.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday) morning the 31st Instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

RY. SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A B.B. & C.I. Ry. season ticket, (second class), between Church Gate and Charni Road, was found near Dadar Station. The owner may see Nandshanker J. Bhat, 211, 212 Niagaum Rd. Mulji Haridas Bungalow (opp. Star Bakery) Dadar, between 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 6th proximo.
2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

P.Y.C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 15th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 29th Inst., between Gallantry Union Hockey Team and Young Rising Star and ended in a win for the former by four goals to nil.

Y. M. H. A.

Prof. S. V. Phadnis will conduct a Public Class in Hinduism to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. The subject of exposition being "Hinduism as taught by Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi."

"WHAT DO WE WANT SELF GOVERNMENT FOR?"

To-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, on: "What do we want self-Government for?" when Principal A L Covern on will preside. The meeting will be open to the public.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the joint auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee and the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, a public meeting will be held at Ollengal Wadi, opp. Hasan Tank, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. Sjts. C. Rajagopalachar, Gangadhararao Deshpande, Konda Venkatapayya, Shankerlal G. Banker, Sirdar Mangal Singh, G. Harisarvothama Rao, N. S. Hardiker and others will address on the "Present Situation."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil, on "Consumption" at the Manaji Rajuji Hall at Lower Parel at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday).

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WOMEN.

Swami Shradhanand will address ladies on the "Duties and Responsibilities of Women" to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Kapole Nivas Library Hall, Sandhurst Road.

INDIAN SHIPPING AND OUR DUTY TO-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will speak on "Indian Shipping and our Duty To-day" and Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER BOARD.

A meeting of the All-India Volunteer Board will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. at the residence of Dr. D. D. Sathaye, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. All the members of the Board are requested to present themselves at the meeting at the appointed time as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has to attend some other meetings elsewhere later.

A LECTURE ON "LORD MORLEY."

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Maratni Literary Society, Prof. V. N. Naik, will deliver a lecture on "Lord Morley" (in Marathi) at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the College premises. The lecture is open to the public.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Shradhanand will speak on "Our Duty to Humanity" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when our depressed brothers and sisters are specially invited to attend.

BOMBAY NATIONAL ARTS COLLEGE.

The third anniversary of the National Arts College, Bombay will be celebrated to-morrow (Friday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) All the part and present students of the College are cordially invited to attend the function.

"SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION."

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, will speak on Dr. Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion." to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

The next fortnightly meeting will be held in Vaidya Raj Jadavji Tricumji's Dispensary Kalbadevi Road to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Raj Vaidya Hirji Jeevram will speak on "Causes of the daily increasing complaints of the digestive organs in Bombay". Vaidya Raj Muni will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

I. E. S. PAST STUDENTS' UNION.

A special general meeting of the Indian Education Society's Past Students' Union will be held on Sunday (the 3rd February) at 8 a.m. when important business will be transacted.

LEADERS' ADDRESSES ON CONGRESS WORK

AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA..

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Ali Brothers, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, Dr. S. Kitchlew, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, and other leaders now in Bombay will speak on Congress Work.

BOY SCOUTS' ANNUAL SPORT.

The first annual athletic sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs will be held at the Cooperage on Saturday, (2nd Feb.) beginning at 2 p.m. After the sports are over His Excellency the Governor and Chief Scout of Bombay will inspect the Boy Scouts and the Wolf Cubs. The finals of the Tug-of-war will be run in his presence and then a large number of most interesting display will be given by the different troops. On the conclusion of that the Wolf Cubs will give their Grand Howl and the Scouts, the Bombay Yell to Their Excellencies. Her Excellency Lady Wilson will then distribute prizes to the winning troops.
Some of the most interesting of the events are the two dressing races, the relay race and the Tug-of-war between Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. It is expected that a large crowd will witness the sports. Admission to the Grand stand is only eight annas per head.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

CATHEDRAL H. SCHOOL ..... Nil.
ORION SP. ASSN. ..... Nil.

The second division game between the Cathedral High School and the Orion Sporting Association, came up for decision yesterday evening on the Cooperage ground and ended in a goalless draw. It is strange that the stand is nearly always empty and those that do attend the matches are probably complimentary ticket-holders. The season tickets are only Rs. 8 each and the public are bound to get their money's worth when as many as 28 teams have entered the League competition. So far all the fixtures have been quite satisfactory but the Association should take care that all the best matches are not finished early as people are bound to take more interest just before the knock-out Tournament than they are doing now.
Yesterday's contest was fairly even although at times the Orion forwards proved dangerous owing to better understanding and clever stick work. The better exhibition of hockey by the Orion, is probably due to their having played a good number of matches at Bandra where there are a couple of good teams.
The Cathedral High School team which is composed of most old boys and masters, on the other hand have only played a couple of games and yesterday they played together for the first time which accounts for their not playing as well as was expected of them. Sinclair is pretty fast and so is Mahar but the forward line as a whole has very little combination. In Hodgkinson, the school team have an excellent goalie, while their old custodian Leontzini at centre half played a vigorous game and was responsible for intercepting some dangerous pass by the Orion quintette. The Bandra team might have scored but for the excellent saves by the School custodian. In the second half the Cathedral forwards had a couple of open chances but failed to take advantage and shot wide.
The teams were:—
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL:—Hodgkinson; Moulton and A. Beale; Simon, Leontzini and White; Mahar, Gildar, Flight, Sinclair and Kelly.
ORION SP. ASSN.:—J. Pinto; J Abreo and A. Gonsalves; Hodges, Johnston and Falcon; Entiado, B. Carvalho, Albert, P. Carvalho and L. Fernandes.
Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Lynn, Lynn.
The following is the list of matches arranged.

TO-DAY AT 5-15 P.M.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. I. M.
Referees: Messrs. Cyriaco de Souza and Lynn.
Fri. Feb. 1.—Inst.-Luso Indiano vs. Parel Sporting Club.
Sun. Feb. 3.—Customs vs. Santa Cruz.
Mon. Feb. 4.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
Tues. Feb. 5.—Santa Cruz vs. G I P.
Tues. Feb. 5.—St. Xavier's College vs. Bombay Battn. (on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.)
Wed. Feb. 6.—Portuguese R S C. vs. Parsi Athletes.
Thurs. Feb. 7.—5th B B R F. A. vs. Bombay Pioneers.
Fri. Feb. 8.—Medical College vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla Branch).
Sat. Feb. 9.—Lusitanian "B" vs. I. L. I. at 4-15 and West York vs. Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) at 5-15.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon (30th January) in the Corporation Hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding, consideration was given to a letter dated from Mr. H. J. Adam M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., complaining about the order placed with Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers for the supply of two electric motors required in connection with the installation of pumping machinery at the Love Grove Pumping Station.
The Commissioner, in course of his remarks submitted to the Standing Committee, stated, "The reasons why it was proposed to order electrical plant from the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, are stated in my letter No. E. M. 2/A., which underlies Standing Committee Resolution No. 7758 of 21st November 1923. In amplification of those reasons, it may be stated that the Hydro-Electric Supply Companies of Bombay have in force a scheme under which they guarantee consumers against stoppages of machinery and that after due consideration the Directors and Consulting Engineers of the following mills in Bombay have installed Tata's Standard Type of Motor which is manufactured by Messrs. The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited and have taken advantage of Tata's scheme of maintenance which is conditional on the installation of motors of that make."
"Had the Municipality been guided by the advice of Mr. Adams, they would have been in the unfortunate position of having purchased an electrical plant to which Tatas would have refused to supply current."
"It may be remarked that since November 1923, tenders have been invited by public advertisement for the supply of various electrical machinery, but Mr. Adams has not considered it worth while tendering on behalf of his firm. On the other hand it is interesting to note that Messrs. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld., have a special scheme for the training of Indians in their various works and that their Bombay Manager is an Indian gentleman who was trained in Manchester in order that he might take up his present appointment.
On the general question of the substitution of non-British for British machinery, I have on various occasions informed the Standing Committee and Corporation that on grounds both of economy and efficiency it is inadvisable if not practically impossible to give effect to the opinion of the Corporation as expressed in their Resolution No. 6632 of 15th October 1923, at least as far as certain classes of works are concerned. Where such substitution is possible without serious detriment to the financial and practical interests of the Municipality I am endeavouring to give effect to that Resolution."
The letter was recorded.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:—
On Tuesday, the 29th January 1924 the Central Cotton Committee went into Sub-Committee to consider various detailed items of business.
The following Research students were appointed under the Committee's scheme for Research studentships:—Atul Chandra Datta, Eapen Zachariah, Sant Bahadur Singh and Nangpal Harbhagwandan.
The Research and Finance Sub-Committee met and were to submit reports to the full Committee on Wednesday.
The Central Cotton Committee was to conclude its deliberations on Wednesday, the principal items on the Agenda, apart from the consideration of further Research Schemes, and, the financial statements for the ensuing year being the further consideration of the work of the Provincial Cotton Committees and reports received from them, the report on the successful results attained by the Madras Pest Act in improving the yield and quality of Cambodia cotton by reducing the damage caused by the Pink Boll worm and the proposals for the protection of areas under the Cotton Transport Act in Madras.

RODEHEAVER PARTY IN BOMBAY.

People in Bombay are to have the rare opportunity of hearing a Party of Evangelists who are known the World over. They will be in Bombay for a few days.
The Rodeheavers are singers of rare ability. One of the Brothers is the Singer Evangelist who has travelled round America with the famous Billy Sunday.
Bombay will have the privilege of hearing him sing some of the songs that have stirred the hearts of the American people.
Dr. Biederwolf is a powerful speaker to men. Miss Grace Saxe's books on Bible Study are known the world over among Bible lovers. and Miss Hay is a speaker and artist of no mean ability.
The Party will take full charge of a number of meetings and in Song, Story and Sketch will tell out the Old but ever New Gospel.
The following meetings have been arranged, and the Public are invited to attend:—

PROGRAMME.

In the Y.M.C.A. Central, Wodehouse Road, Fort:—Thursday night, January 31st at 9-15; Sunday night February 3rd at 9-15.
In the Y.M.C.A. Students Branch, Lamington Road, Girgaum:—Friday night February 1st at 9-15.
In the Y.M.C.A. Procter Branch, Robsch Street, Byculla:—Saturday night February 2nd at 9.15.
In the M. E. Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Sunday February 3rd at 10 a.m.
Bowen Memorial Sunday School:—Sunday evening February 3rd at 6-30.
The Rodeheaver Party will take Full Charge of all these meetings.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

MILL MANAGER SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

On Saturday last Mr. Macpherson, Manager of the Vishnu Mills at Sholapur (it was wrongly stated in several Bombay papers that he was manager of the "Sholapur Mill") was admitted to the St. George's Hospital suffering from serious injuries as the result of being mauled by a wounded tiger. Mr. Macpherson was out shooting last week in Khandwa District. A tiger was said to be at large. Beaters were engaged and Mr. Macpherson waited in a "machan". The tiger was beaten out and it is said Mr. Macpherson fired two shots at it, which only succeeded in wounding the animal.
After a lapse of ten minutes, Mr. Macpherson alighted from the "machan" and went to look at the tiger, but it promptly sprang on him and badly mauled his left arm and shoulder. His heart was saved, it is stated, by a silver cigarette case which was in his upper coat pocket. The beaters, horrified raised a hue and cry which scared the beast which took a hasty retreat.
Mr. Macpherson was then conveyed by bullock-cart to the nearest railway station, Harsod, which was about 30 miles distant from the scene of occurrence, where medical attendance was given and he was brought to Bombay.
Mr. Macpherson received every attention in hospital. Inquiries made on Tuesday elicited the information that his condition was very critical and he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday morning.

ALL-INDIA MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

A grand meeting of the Maheshwaris of Bombay and Bombay Province was held last night at Heera Baug Hall under the presidenteship of Seth Ramrikhji Malani for the purpose of forming the reception committee for the ensuing All-India Maheshwari Conference, Bombay. Srijuts Brijlalji Biyani and Gulabchandji Nagori had especially come for this purpose. Accordingly a reception committee was was formed and the folowing office-bearers were elected:—Sjt. Rameshwardasji Birla, Chairman, Sjt. Ramrikhji Malani and Laxmandasji Daga, Vice-Chairmen, Kishanlalji Mundher; Radhakishanji, Memdera; Atmaramji Dudhani Baroda. Secretaries—Ramnarayanji Rathi; Girdhardasji Bangard. Joint Secretaries.—Purshottamdas Mehta, Chandratanji Daga; and Narayandasji. Lahoti Treasurers.—Jaigopaldasji and Ghanshamdasji. Auditors.—Narsinghdasji Sadani, Bansilalji Somani. Head Captain—Ramratanji Mohta.
The membership fee of the Reception Committee was fixed at Rs. 10.
The dates of the session will be fixed shortly.

OTTOMAN RED CRESCENT MISSION.

LEAVES ALEXANDRIA FOR BOMBAY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Dr. Ansari has received a cable from Kemal Omal Bey, the leader of the Ottoman Red Crescent Mission, intimating that the Mission has left Alexandria for Bombay. The object of the Mission is to raise funds for the relief of destitute Turks.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

From the "Pioneer" it is understood that Mr. George Pilcher of the "Statesman" has been nominated and is expected to be returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Bengal European Constituency in place of Mr. George Morgan.

* * * *

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C. (of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Ltd.)—A.P.

* * * *

A sad accident occurred in connection with the visit of the Special Service Squadron to Trincomalee. Parties of sailors were being taken from Trincomalee to Kandy by motor lorry and one lorry proceeding along the precipitous road overturned owing to the road subsiding in consequence of the recent rains. Officer Wood was killed and six others were injured. The latter were taken to Government hospital in the vicinity.—A. P.

* * * *

Chanda town, C. P., was en fete on the 28th Jan. when the district darbar was held and matters relating to the improvement of the district were discussed. This was followed by the opening of the industrial, agricultural and the cattle show which is attracting large crowds daily from the district. (A. P.)

* * * *

Mohanlal, who was committed to the Court of Sessions in the Agra riots shooting case moved the High Court and his retrial before a magistrate has been ordered.—(A.P.)

* * * *

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, the Chancellor of the Hindu University was "At-home" to meet the members of the Court and staff of the Benares University. There was a good gathering of Indians and Europeans, all civil and militry officers in the station being present.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A very large number of past and present students and other important citizens of Agra assembled in Agra College in response to an invitation by Mr. Asharfi Lal, Vakil, to welcome Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. At the meeting several important resolutions were passed.—(A. P.)

MADRAS CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

At its meeting last evening the Madras Corporation decided to appoint a committee to take steps with a view to putting an end to the system of beggary in the city of Madras.
The Corporation also discussed the Government's note regarding water supply to the mills. The mills feared that in future they might not have sufficient water supply and proposed to have supply of water independent of the Corporation. The Commissioner had submitted that he would agree to it provided the Corporation could be at liberty to take charge of water connections if it wanted to do so later. The Government requested the Corporation to convene a special meeting and give its views before the 7th of February failing which Government would be obliged to pass orders independent of the Corporation. Some of the members resented the attitude of the Government and as a protest requested the President to inform the Government that the Corporation could not give its views before the 7th. A point was also raised, whether, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, Government could pass orders on the subject without consulting the Corporation. Hon. Mr. G.A. Natesan moved "The Corporation will forward its reply in due course but it is unable to do so before the 7th of February." This was carried.

MANUFACTURING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, Jan. 29.

A gang of eleven persons including women alleged to have been engaged in manufacturing counterfeit five rupee currency notes was arrested last September and instruments and article required for the manufacture of counterfeit notes and 140 counterfeit five rupee currency notes were recovered. One of the accused turned an approved. Six charge sheets were laid against them and in four cases, accused had been committed to Sessions. While two cases against them are pending trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ramnad.
The Sessions Judge of Ramnad yesterday delivered judgment in the first case against five accused sentencing one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and another to two years and acquitted two. The remaining one accused died the previous day in jail. The acquitted accused were rearrested in connection with other cases pending against them.

Official and Personal.

Capain Ajab Khan (Punjab) and Mr. N M. Samarth (Bombay) have been nominated as members of the Legislative Assembly.
The Governor-General in Council has accorded approval to the election of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan as Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.
Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at the General Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay Branch at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.
Lady Reading stayed at Agra during the Viceroy's visit to Bharatpur. Attended by two A. D. Cs. Her Excellency visited the famous Agra marble works and watched for half an hour the process by which the well-known Agra inlaid work is produced and sold largely to foreigners visiting Agra.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Fort. Maulana Mahomed Ali, as Chairman of the Committee presided. Besides the Maulana, other members present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Kitchlew, Sirdar Mangal Singh, Sjt. Gangadhararao Deshpande, Sjt. Konda Venkattappayya, Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Seth Revashankar Jagjivan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The absentees were Deshbandhu Das, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo. There was a heavy agenda before the Committee and the Committee sat till a late hour in the evening. After disposing of the formal part of the business, the Committee discussed several important matters, but no decision was arrived at. The Committee meets again this morning at 8-30, at Belle Vue, Chowpatty—the residence of Sjt. Shankarlal Banker. Mr. Vallabhbhai is expected to arrive today.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Allow us to thank Mr. Patel, Jt. Hony. Secy., B. P. C. C. for the little information he gave in your columns to-day. May we suggest it would have been better for him to give us the information we asked. The Cocanada Congress is to be followed by intensive organisation and Mr. Patel will recognise that such organisation will not be practicable without the general confidence. Our complaint against the bureaucracy has been that they have a 'penchant' for secrecy. But it appears, the persons in charge of Congress Organisations are equally possessed of that 'penchant.' Mr. Patel will help in the working of the Congress if he gives us the information we asked in our last communication which he has tried to dispose of in a summary manner. What we and the public want is positive information not a merely negative assurance. We beg for the following information:—

(1) What are the funds allocated for each item of the Constructive programme in Bombay? Especially we need the figures for (1) Khaddar, (2) Anti-untouchability and (3) National Education;

(2) What was the expenditure incurred for each item during the second half of 1923;

(3) What is the provision for each item for the first six months of 1924;

(4) What is the intended budget for the current twelve months.

Let us make a very humble request. Mahatma Gandhi asked the country to non-co-operate with the Government authorities and Legislatures and told us that he Congress Organisations were to be developed to be far and away superior in moral tone. We, therefore, submit humbly that, in the dealings of Congress authorities with the general public, we do not wish an imitation of the manners of Government authorities. It is only by placing everything above board that public confidence would be won and restored.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE,
B. V. WARERKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

"BLACK MAN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The term "black man" as used by Dr. Sukhia while debating at the recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, shows his deep hatred and prejudice against us, Indians. This is his latest habit of aping English vogue. But my dear Hindu and Muslim brothers do not take this as an insult. Black—yes we are and we are proud to be so, but what should we term those who like this Dr. Sukhia are neither black nor white? I am sure the majority of the Parsees will give a terrible rap on the knuckles of Dr. Sukhia, for his ungentlemanly conduct, while a few others, more especially those who have visited Europe, and in almost all cases whose skin's colour must be a shade fairer than the colour of our well known Cobra boot polish (these refined fellows call us dirty niggers) ought to give an address to the Doctor for being bold enough to speak out so frankly What is in store for us, Parsees, God alone knows, but when shall we learn to respect our Indian brothers, who have given us food and shelter for centuries and centuries? Born without Nasib, and without a home, for ever shall we remain so?—Yours etc.,

NAVAL D. GANDHI.

Colaba, Jan. 30.

A MAMMOTH WHALE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

A report has been received from Calicut that the dead body of a whale measuring 32 feet in length and 16 feet in girth has been washed upon the sandbank at the mouth of the river near Tellicherry.

Sheikh Mushir Hussein Kidwai (Swarajist) stands for election to the Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of Homid-ali Khan

(Continued from column 6.)

them there, the like of which they had never seen before, in which both Hindus and Buddhists took part.
After some further speeches the resolution was passed.

CEYLON AND KHILAFAT.

The following resolution was also adopted by the meeting.
This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay thanks their Ceylon brethren for the generous and open-hearted support rendered by them to the Khilafat cause and heartily acknowledges their spirit of enthusiasm in their behalf and further hopes that the friendship formed through the Khilafat Deputation will be permanent and gain strength day by day.
The meeting lasted till very late hours.

HELP KHILAFAT.

PALESTINE DELEGATION AND BOMBAY.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the City Khilafat Committee, a public meeting was held at Chota Kabristan, Grant Road, on Tuesday night, Haji Fateh Ullah presiding. There was a very large audience to hear the Moslem leaders. On the platform were Bi-Amman, the Ali Brothers, Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew and the members of the Palestine Delegation. The proceedings began with prayers and some patriotic songs.

WELCOME TO PALESTINE DELEGATION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali moved:—This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay offers its hearty welcome to the Palestine Delegation that has come to India to ask for the financial support for the necessary repairs of Masjid-i-Aqsa and Masjid-i-Sakhra and is of opinion that it is the bounden duty of every Muslim man, woman and child to take part in this pious work and thus achieve the prosperity and salvation in this world and the world to come. It further expects from the Muslims of Bombay that the amount of their donations will be compatible with their great name.
He said they had three holy places mentioned in their Holy Book and they were Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. The Jews used to venerate Jerusalem, but the infidels destroyed it and expelled them. The speaker then gave a short sketch of the rise and fall of that place and asked the Moslems to preserve it for their religion. He took a historical survey of the Moslem religion and the exploits of those Khalifs who had taken the standard of their religion to many countries and spread their civilisation and culture. He asked the Muslims of Bombay to help repair and preserve the Masjid-i-Aksa for the Moslem religion. It was an old and far-famed structure and it was their duty to protect it and preserve it from decay. The amount asked for was not large, looking to the wealth of the Mussalmans and their numbers. To such a community 22 or 23 lakhs of rupees was nothing. Bombay was the gateway of India; it was the gateway through which Moslems passed on to their places of pilgrimage in Arabia, and it was only proper that such a city as theirs should respond generously and nobly to the call of patriotism and religion. It was a great and noble shrine of pilgrimage,—this Masjid of Aksa and deserved to be kept for posterity. He hoped they would not fail in their duty and the call of their religion would not fall on deaf ears. He requested them to give freely of their wealth towards this worthy object. The Nizam had given only a lakh of rupees and to them it was a matter of great regret that such a great and fabulously rich prince should give only such a small sum. The Begum of Bhopal also had given a very small sum. The rich had not come to the help of the great Masjid with the zeal which was necessary and it was for the poor Muslims to do their duty now, and he had no doubt but that they would respond splendidly. He was glad to inform them that he had collected in a very few hours a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the fund that very day.
Haji Nurmahomed Ahmed seconded.
The Chairman of the Palestine Delegation, the Mufti of Haifa, then spoke in Arabic in support. The speech was translated in Urdu by Maulana Khojandi. He was glad that on the platform were present gentlemen who had made India famous. It was a most famous Masjid and they should do all in their power to keep it intact and preserve it from decay. The Muslims of Palestine had refused to accept from non-Muslims and the sums they had collected were returned to the donors. The resolution was then passed unanimously amid shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar".

DONATIONS FOR KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali moved:
The meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay considers it essential to remind Muslims of this city that it is their duty to help the Khilafat Committee with money and hopes that the Mussalmans of Bombay will discharge their duty by contributing large donations to the cause and also by making arrangements for monthly collections throughout the town so that even the poorest may take part in this most important Islamic work and thereby gain the reward. And this meeting hopes that the Bombay Muslim merchants also will manage to make monthly collections from every shop in their respective market and send on the same to the Central Khilafat Committee.
He said, since coming out of jail, constant speaking had made his voice hoarse. They had collected large sums for the Khilafat, but when they were sent to jail, factions began to appear among the Muslims and jealousy became rampant. There were quarrels between the different communities and Anglo-Indian papers like "The Times of India" began to accuse them of deceipt and roguery. But what had those foreign people to do with the Khilafat funds, since they had not paid a single pice to them? It was entirely a matter between them and their Muslim countrymen and Anglo-Indians had nothing to do with their communal questions. Since they had no help from India, he and his friends thought it would be better to invade Ceylon and loot the Muslims there. The Anglo-Indian papers had accused them of many things, but he was not going to refer to them at length. But he would tell their enermies that Muslim men and women were ready to sacrifice their lives for their religion. The Muslims of Ceylon had nobly and generously helped them with funds. The speaker then gave an account of the splendid reception that was accorded

(Continued in column 5.)

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TO PAST STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

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The Hon'ble Mr. B.V. JADHAV, M.A., L.L.B., Minister of Education, has kindly consented to be present and to address the gathering.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

692nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

It is no exaggeration to say that Bombay is passing through a very grave crisis as a result of the cotton mills ceasing to work. The situation has developed with striking rapidity. What began with a series of strikes has ended with what is practically a general lock-out. But the situation is one which could have been easily averted by wise and sympathetic handling of the main issue involved. The main issue is, of course, the stoppage of the yearly bonus of one month's wages which has been paid to the workers for the last four years. The decision to stop the payment of the bonus was announced in July last, an announcement that was, considering all the circumstances, most unfortunate and ill-advised. Bonus, being in the nature of payment of deferred wages, the workers could legitimately claim that their employers were not justified in depriving them of it. Besides, their claim to bonus was strengthened by the fact that their wages were not permitted by the employers to share to anything approaching a tithe of the profits of the capitalists in the prosperity of the industry during the boom years. The mills have made during the last five years enormous profits beyond the dream of avarice. Though it is true that the profits of 1921 were reported to be 70 per cent. below the record figure of 1920, the average has still remained very high. The writer of the article on the mill industry in the "Times of India" Indian Year Book referring to the profits of the industry says: "For the year 1921 the profits are 15.39 crores, less 1.40 crores commission, less 1.77 crores depreciation. The net profits, therefore, would be 12.22 crores. We have given in dividends 6.41 crores or 53 per cent. on capital; salaries and wages come to 7.82 crores; insurance 30 lakhs, interest on borrowed money about 80 lakhs. *The net earning on paid up capital works out at 63 per cent.*" The italics are ours and the admissions contained in this bare statement of facts are worthy of note as having an important bearing on the issue involved in the present situation. Let us turn to the year 1922. If the earnings this year fell by 40 per cent., as alleged, they must still be near 9 crores per annum and must have amounted to about 40 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Does this state of things warrant the assumption that there is not more than a sufficient margin for the customary bonus to the workers, especially when it is remembered that the amount of this bonus was deducted before the figures regarding profits mentioned above were arrived at?

During the current year, owing to several causes, the mill industry, it is urged, is working under very difficult conditions. The difficulties of the millowners cannot be exaggerated; but it is yet to be proved that the profits of 1923, even if they fall at the same rate as in 1922, will not leave a margin sufficient enough, if not more than enough, to maintain the bonus for at least a year more. While, we have no desire to minimise the difficulties which face the millowners, we are not inclined to share their pessimism as regards the immediate future and we certainly cannot ignore the implications of the decision to withhold payment to workers of deferred wages due to them by men whose net earning on paid-up capital amounted in 1921 to 63 per cent. and in 1922 to 40 per cent., not to speak of the enormous profits of 1920. Neither on moral nor on "business" grounds is the decision not to pay bonus justifiable. Surely, it does not speak much for either the business acumen or the efficient management of millowners that, having reaped huge profits during the last five years, they should have foolishly squandered away their resources and should now confess their inability to meet the present difficult times without stopping the payment of bonus to the workers. We need hardly say anything as to the moral wrong of cheating of their due those, whose labour built up their prosperity, or the ludicrousness of their pose of injured innocence which seems to have so upset the balance of some of our local contemporaries as to lead them to condemn the workers outright.

When the decision to stop the bonus was announced in July last we urged that there was no ground for it unless, as those authorised to speak on behalf of Labour felt, the object in view was to put the workers in the wrong, for the effect of such a decision would, we pointed out, only be to create excitement and bitterness among the workers which might conceivably lead to lightening strikes and their unhappy consequences to the workers themselves. Our anticipations have, unfortunately, proved true. That the workers should feel most keenly the loss of bonus will hardly be surprising to those who know their conditions of life. We have seen how immensely the millowners have prospered during the last few years. Let us see the other side of the picture, presented by the worker. According to official statistics though his nominal wages have increased by 87 per cent above the pre-war level, his real wages are only 12 per cent. higher. The significance of these figures will be realised when we remember that he was frightfully underpaid before the war. The cost of living in Bombay, assuming the correctness of the latest official figures that is, for November last, is 53 per cent. above the pre-war level. Again, not only have rents not gone down, but the homes that were promised to the workers by Sir George Lloyd's Government are too prohibitive for their slender wages. Added to these is the grievance of piece workers who complain that they do not get sufficient work to enable them to earn adequate wages. There have thus been enough causes to keep the workers acutely discontented. They would have gone on strike weeks ago on the issue of the bonus but on the advice of their leaders, who though convinced of the injustice of the millowners' decision appealed to them to be patient, they refrained from doing so. This afforded an excellent opportunity to the millowners to reconsider their ungenerous decision. The millowners, lacking in human touch with their employees, failed to take advantage of this opportunity. Nor is this the only instance of their failure to read aright the mentality of the workers. The strike in the early stages was confined to a few mills and was due, in a considerable measure, to other factors rather than the just indignation over the stoppage of the bonus and the leaders hoped that, within a few days, they would be able to persuade the men to resume work. And they would have succeeded in this. But now their task is rendered most difficult by the rash and most unwise action of the millowners in declaring a lock-out. The millowners have thus committed one blunder after another. If a settlement is, therefore, to be hastened, the initiative must come from them in the shape of withdrawal of the notice of the lock-out.

KILLING INDIAN SHIPPING.

The amount of resistance offered by Indian shipping to forces which ultimately ousted it out of existence must not be under-estimated, because it has not found any patient historian. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, the shipping owned and controlled by Indians which was affected may be divided into two classes. One was what was then known as "Native craft" and consisted of sailing ships working on traditional lines and the other was carrying trade as a business enterprise using modern steamers embodying the mechanical improvements as far as they were then available. The decline of sailing vessels has been a tragedy all over the world but other parts of the world have adjusted themselves to the substitution with less loss and with compensations which are not visible in the case of India. The characteristic of the old order of things in India before the middle of the nineteenth century was numerous small ports, each with its small but active harbour. Some of these ports have subsequently disappeared; of some of them, even the names have been forgotten. The concentration of trade at single points where mammoth ports have come to be, is the result entirely of the railway policy of the Government of India which encouraged concentration of traffic in order to ensure larger return to some of the earlier enterprises which were guaranteed by them. As the foreign trade of India began to increase, it was profitable to secure large distributing centres where loading and unloading of exports and imports could take place economically. From these centres railway lines were made to radiate in all directions and even a cursory glance at the railway map of India will disclose that these lines have followed the existing direction of trade along the coast studded with small harbours or the main arterial rivers which were used for traffic by water. Once a railway is constructed, it is cheaper to move goods on it and it pays to induce traffic even if it covered the immediate hauling expenses. No chapter in India's economic history is so ghastly as that of the fixing of railway rates, particularly where water transport competed with transport by land. The reserves and staying power of a railway as an enterprise are always greater than those of any individual or corporation that may be engaged in transport by water in this unequal fight, notwithstanding the fact that transport by water cost several times less than similar transport by land. "Country craft", which was engaged between small ports as well as in the river traffic, was thus gradually reduced on account of the unequal competition of railways. Even the Acworth Committee consisting of a majority of Englishmen acknowledged that the sea trade of the historical ports of Broach and Surat was destroyed and has never subsequently revived on account of the deliberate action of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. Enterprising men with business acumen, who were engaged perhaps for several generations in the shipping trade, were thus squeezed out of existence. The improvement of small harbours which ought to be the primary concern of a Government, if they sought to avert disaster on large scale to a large number of the popuulation engaged in the carrying trade on the old style, was absolutely neglected. Complaints on behalf of the local residents of small ports did not secure any redress and the onward march of railways synchronised with the ruin of the capital, labour and organization which were engaged in water transport on traditional lines and which had served the country well before being subjected to this catastrophe.

Indians were not slow to adopt the change which had emanated from the West in the substitution of steam ships for sailing vessels. The advantage which the steamship enjoys of being independent of season was only ancillary to its larger carrying capacity and the smaller overhead cost. Several efforts were, therefore, made by Indians to establish shipping enterprise on modern lines, some of them on a considerable scale, on the joint stock principle. It has been estimated that during the last thirty years upwards of twenty Indian companies with an aggregate capital of about ten crores of rupees came into existence and were wiped out on account of the ruthless fight put up by alien vested interests, which had been allowed in the past to grow fat from unrestricted impositions of heavy charges on Indian trade. The enterprise which had attracted the biggest notice in Bombay and which was started under the best auspices hitherto known was the one which in 1892 was associated with the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata and catered for the yarn traffic from Bombay mills to China. The fact that shipping competition everywhere in the world involves a war to the knife does not in itself justify either the methods or the results of the severe onslaughts on Indian efforts at the hands of the foreign companies. No Government in the world professing to have the interests of the people at heart, even if they were not constitutionally responsible, could have been indifferent to the debacle of pioneer efforts of Indian shipping on modern lines and to the loss of capital and sustained labour put in by many men, who probably claimed nothing more than fair conditions. The standard weapon of warfare on the part of the foreign companies has been rate war resulting in the reduction of rates for the time being to less than the working cost and sometimes lower,—to nothing. It has been the aim of these vested interests to hit their Indian competitors before they should get sufficiently established in the field. When they have hit them hard and cleared the ground, they employ what is known as the deferred rebate system to keep out any possible rivals and to prevent shippers from seeking any immediate advantage from a new comer. These foreign companies, having once secured their position of vantage in the carrying trade, are interested in increasing the amount of material carried and the variety of it. It is not, therefore, any wonder that Lord Inchcape should go out of his way and offer unsolicited advice to India to attend to agriculture in preference to everything else and to rely upon British factories to supply her needs in manufactured articles. From increased traffic, the foreign vested interests have built up enormous reserves, which, even recent experience has shown, they use without compunction to defeat any attempts on the part of any new company to break their monopoly. Competition amongst shipping companies, which would benefit the trade by reducing the very heavy annual charges which have to be paid, has been on this account practically absent so far as India is concerned. In the absence of any important Indian ventures, the foreign companies concerned have generally found it to their advantage to divide the territory and fix the rates and they have thus levied from India an yearly tribute which has in recent years amounted to as much as forty crores of rupees. Is it any wonder that Englishmen are so sensitive in all matters affecting shipping which yields them so rich a harvest?

THE CURRENCY CONTROVERSY.

The Finance Minister of India seems to revel in polemics; and so he must not complain if he gets as hard knocks as he gives. In his latest rejoinder to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Basil has re-opened some points which we had thought were for ever closed. Thus, for example, his laboured onslaught upon the very fact of a gold standard seems to imply that the Government of India are even now by no means decided to give India an honest, simple gold standard and a free gold currency. "In the opinion of the Government of India," he tells us "supported by the authority of Mill and of Ricardo, an effective standard does not imply (though at the same time it does not, of course, preclude) the adoption of a gold currency for internal use." Sir Basil would, indeed, pass over the great question as to the ultimate intentions of his Government in matters of currency by saying that the question of gold circulation does not arise at present; but we doubt if the Indian commercial public would allow him to escape by this *tour de force*. The question of our currency reform is an urgent one; and whenever it is taken in hand, it would be absurd to say that the question of gold circulation does not arise, if the postulate of an honest gold standard, in place of the present day managed currency, is accepted. It is because of the consequent futility of any attempt towards introducing a gold currency, if our present slender reserves of gold are dissipated, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber originally protested against the sale of gold from our paper currency reserve, apart from all other objections to such a course in detail and on principle. It is because of the gold reserve in England constituting an excellent, ultimate security for all the heavy superstructure of fiduciary and representative currency, that the Chamber had put forth the analogy of the Bank of England gold reserves; and Sir Basil does not at all answer the point by simply alleging that shipments of gold from England have taken place. The dollar-sterling exchange would not to-day be recording the low level it has reached if England had really permitted the absolutely free shipment of gold. He must adduce more incontestable proofs if he would have greater respect for his reputation as a dialectician.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Thomas Thinks Imperially.

The new Labour Government has begun under excellent auspices so far as the non-progressive sections in India is concerned. The inclusion of an unsympathetic person like Lord Chelmsford and the Premier's threat to India that Britain would not be cowed down hardly revealed any anxiety to discover a new way or approach to familiar problems. Moreover, the refusal to appoint Col. Wedgewood was significant. Now comes Mr. Thomas whose imperialistic attitude was only less apparent than his ultra-moderation in industrial matters. Not many days ago we emphasised the fact that the weakest part of Labour's programme is likely to be its imperial policy. We said that Labour would rather govern in a conventional fashion then be damned as an "empire-wrecker" by its political opponents. Mr. Thomas' speeches delivered at the Anzac luncheon and at the reception of the Empire journalists only prove the truth of our contention. Mr. Thamas hoped that the imperial policy of the Labour Government would be such that its "successors in office would be able to say that *it had done nothing to weaken the Empire.*"

Jargon.

The meaning of this familiar imperialistic jargon is obvious. If it means that there will be no rash or startling action, it would be something, though what the Empire needs to-day above all is some startling action to capture the imagination of the peoples composing it. But to say that Labour would do nothing that would "weaken the Empire," not according to its own notion of weakening nor even as judged by some objective standards, but as viewed by the succeeding Government—which may well be a Tory one—is, indeed, hardly an intelligible or liberal policy. According to the "Morning Post" even the Reforms Act of 1919 has weakened the foundations of imperialism in India. Will Mr. Thomas accept that criterion and scrap the Reforms? For this cant of "weakening the Empire" is the most demoralising of all possible criteria which may be applied by Mr. L. J. Maxe but no one else. The Empire will not be weakened if unjust colonial settlements are made provided the White papers in which they are embodied are sufficiently platitudinous and hypocritical; if India and Egypt shall be so dealt with that the hundred per cent. Imperialist financiers in the City of London will pronounce the Labour Ministers as safe and patriotic men; if discontent is sought to be removed, not by eradicating its causes, but by persecuting those who are discontented. Mr. Thomas, it seems, will be able to satisfy these tests. He tells us that the policy enunciated in the White Paper on Kenya, that is the policy which insults and humiliates India, is most likely to be followed by him. As he wants to prove his ability to govern, he will even sacrifice the principles for which Labour has come into power and break the pledge given to India, rather than appear to his opponents "to weaken the Empire' Mr. Macdonald has already earned the approval of Mr. Austen Chamberlain by his august message to India. Mr. Thomas may now win the applause of all Kipling-ite Imperialists.

Zaghloul's Programme.

The inclusion in Zaghloul Pasha's Cabinet of two such veterans as the ex-Premiers, Mohamed Pasha and Tewfik Pasha, and two such popular representatives of the Copts as Moreos Bey Hanna and Wassef Bey Ghali, coupled with the announcement that the King has accepted Zaghloul's programme, affords clear indication of the fact that Zaghloul possesses the confidence of all responsible elements in the Egyptian nation. The subservient "Moderates" have been effectively brushed aside and left to stew in their own juice. That one who till a few months ago was held up before the world as a dangerous revolutionary whose views and policies the bulk of his countrymen repudiated, should now be calmly accepted as the leader of the nation, is, no doubt, a strange irony of things which will hardly be appreciated in Anglo-Egyptian official circles. But as in Ireland, so in Egypt, circumstances have been too much for the "Imperial" politicians and they will now, we have little doubt, resign themselves to the inevitable with as good a grace as possible. Even Lord Allenby has been obliged to admit that the situation in Egypt was never more satisfactory. Is not the lesson of the whole Egyptian episode one which British politicians ought seriously to take to heart? What have they gained by their bullying tactics in Egypt—save ill-will from the Egyptians? A little reflection would have told them that it was foolish to dream of keeping a whole nation in chains for ever. First it was Ireland, now it is Egypt and to-morrow it will be India. Does not real statesmanship lie in intelligent anticipation of the course of events? It is poor statesmanship, indeed, that British politicians have displayed in regard to Egypt all these years.

The Sudan.

Zaghloul has announced that the policy of his Cabinet will be one of "complete independence for Egypt and the Sudan, while honouring foreign interests not conflicting with that of independence." The mention of the Sudan along with Egypt is significant, indicating as it does Zaghloul's resolve not to tolerate the suggestion that Egypt's sovereignty does not extend over the Sudan. The British Foreign Office has long been trying to drive a wedge between Egypt and the Sudan, with the view, no doubt, of ultimately asserting British sovereignty over the latter, as the natural resources of that country are of too precious a character not to be prized by an expanding Imperial Power. But that this policy of separating the Sudan from Egypt is universally resented by Egyptians cannot be a matter of doubt. No Egyptian politician, unless he is an open traitor to his country, has ever accepted the position advanced by the British Foreign Office that Egypt's sovereignty over the Sudan is open to question. Zaghloul has left no room for compromise on that point. He stands committed to the complete independence of both Egypt and the Sudan. Whether he is able to maintain that standpoint in the negotiations which must follow remains to be seen. Considering the peculiar conditions of the Sudan and the history of its connection with Egypt, we think he would have been wiser to content himself for the present with the recognition of Egyptian sovereignty and a declaration for the future of the right to self-determination of the people of the Sudan. The Sudanis are not a people whose opinion, as a factor in the situation, can with safety be ignored.

A Discredited Ministry.

The President of the Madras Legislative Council has declined to give the permission desired by Mr. Satyamurty and other members of the House for the admission of an extraordinary motion condemning the conduct of the Chief Minister, the Raja of Pangal, in issuing a Whip asking certain members of the Council to support the Government against the "No-Confidence" motion moved by Mr. C. R. Reddy on November 26 last. It will be recalled that during the debate on the motion Sir C. G. Todhunter, spokesman of the Government, denied that any whip had been issued to any-members of the Council to vote against the "No-Confidence" motion. But, it transpired later that the Chief Minister did issue a circular to some of the supporters of the Ministry asking them to make a point of attending the Council meeting and voting against the motion of Mr. Reddy. This revelation naturally placed the Ministry and the Government in an unenviable light. Mr. Satyamurty and other members of the Council, who are opposed to the Ministry, wanted to bring forward a fresh motion of censure, but the President of the Council has now come to the rescue of the discredited Ministers and the Government, by declining to give permission to introduce the motion. The President's reason for his decision is that a motion of this kind will be outside the rules and standing orders of the Councils. But this is a flimsy excuse, since at least two motions of a similar character have been admitted on past occasions. Those who are opposed to the Ministry will now be obliged to move an adjournment of the House with a view to raise the subject. The plight of the Ministry from whatever point of view it is considered is an unenviable one, but it is one of their own making. They are sticking to office in defiance of popular will, but who knows that disaster may overtake them when they least expect it?

LABOUR AND KENYA.

WHITE PAPER POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Thomas to-day received the Empire journalists at the Colonial Office when he outlined at length the Government's Empire policy. He referred at the outset to the nonsense talked about Labour being anti-Empire and that the new Government was only a restrained from upsetting the existing arrangements because it had not a majority's power. He admitted that his party's tone had new changed. No Government had received more encouraging sendoff, but there were still elements of suspicion and apprehension throughout the Empire. He wished to dispel such feelings. Labour did have an idea of a new Jerusalem, but it only desired to advance by reasonable and prudent steps. He emphasised that all the Ministers must be assisted by the great Civil Service which Mr. Thomas found, as he expected, composed of able and devoted men placing the interests of the State above those of section.

The Labour Pary yielded to none in its desire to promote the welfare of the Empire and draw the ties closer. "We regard it as a sacred trust which we will develop impartially and freely. Nobody will be able to say how long we will hold office." He was generally anxious that when he relinquished office nobody in the great Empire should be able to say that it was less great as a result of his party's work.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Thomas replying to a question with regard to the new constitution for Ceylon said that he had not yet had time to study many questions. Generally speaking it was madness to assume that he would accept or destroy all that his predecessor had done. It had been decided that the Empire could be developed and unemployment in Britain helped by expenditure of money on Empire development. He said that the resolutions of the Imperial Conference would be considered by the Cabinet. He adhered to Mr. MacDonald's statement on the subject.

KENYA QUESTION.

Replying to a question by Sir Stanley Reed he said that one of his first difficulties was Kenya to which he had given more consideration than to any other. He said emphatically that their first duty was to the African natives. Neither European nor Indian interests could divert them from their obligation to the natives. The policy enumerated in the White Paper was one most likely to be followed.—Reuter.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The terms of settlement of the railway strike state that the Railway Companies declare that they have never contended that the decision of the Wages Board is obligatory, but they are justified in giving effect to it. The companies are prepared to alleviate the hardship to drivers and firemen on a mileage basis so that 130 miles will be equal to one day's pay, but the mileage will be increased to 140 in July and 150 in January 1925 unless in the interval it is agreed otherwise. The companies undertake that there shall be no dismissals arising out of the application of the decision and all strikers presenting themselves for work within a reasonable time will be reinstated as soon as praticable without reference to seniority. The signatories agree to use every endeavour to secure all railway men to work together amicably. Any proved breach of this condition will be a case for disciplinary action by the companies.

DOCKERS' STRIKE TO COME OFF ON FEBRUARY 16.

Following the railway settlement the Dockers' strike is now threatened. The National Delegates' Conference of Transport Workers Union in London to-day representing 120 thousand dockers all over the country decided to instruct its members to strike on February 16th in all the ports of Great Britain unless in the meantime a satisfactory settlement of the wages dispute is reached. The dockers demand an increase of two shillings per day and guaranteed week's work or pay in order to meet the problem of casual labour. The employers say they cannot afford to pay the increase demanded which will cost two millions sterling yearly in view of the depression in the shipping industry.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

It is expected that the railway services will again be completely normal to-morrow following the settlement of the strike. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has telegraphed to the Mediation Committee appointed by the Trades Union Congress conveying his heartiest congratulations and sincere thanks on the success of their efforts. Mr. Bromley, the Secretary of the strikers' union, in expressing satisfaction with the agreement, declared "the fact that Labour administration has just come into power for the first time in the history of our country has certainly had very great bearing on our readiness to effect a settlement."—B. O. W.

RAPID RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY SERVICES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Railway Services have rapidly returned to their normal condition. The press, after studying the terms of settlement, condemns the strike as having been entirely unjustified either in its origin or results and regrets the blow at the authority of the National Wages Board.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD VISITS EDINBOROUGH.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

After a strenuous week devoted to the study of the Government problems, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald left London to-day to pay a private visit to Edinborough. He will return on Thursday.—B. O. W.

MACDONALD AND POINCARE.

FORMER'S PLAIN WORDS.

BRITISH SUSPICION ABOUT FRENCH POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph" political observer gives a gist of a letter stated to be remarkably straightforward which was despatched by Mr. Macdonald to M. Poincare on the assumption of office. The communication points out that the Anglo-French relations have ceased to be as friendly as formerly and that British public opinion views the French policy with a certain degree of suspicion and is nervous about the European situation. Mr. MacDonald invites M. Poincare to meet him halfway in an attempt to achieve a final settlement. The French Premier has sent a reply couched sympathetically.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD ON ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is officially confirmed that Mr. MacDonald has written a private letter to M. Poincare couched in very friendly terms, hoping that serious Anglo-French differences will soon be satisfactorily settled. No reply has hitherto been received from M. Poincare but it is not surprising as the letter was only despatched a day or two ago.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

It is understood that conversations are still progressing with regard to the Anglo-Russian relations, but at present there is no question of sending a mission to Russia.—Reuter.

MAHATMA FEELING BETTER.

RUMOURS OF HIS RELEASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 30.

Mahatmaji feels much better and stronger now. Rumours of his release are persistent. Amongst his latest visitors were Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawaharial Nehru, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. Harisarvottam Rao and Mr. N. S. Varadachari. Deshbandhu Das is expected in a day or two.

GREECE AND RUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Athens.—There is reason to believe that Government has decided in principle to establish commercial relations with the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

THE U. S. AND GREECE.

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes to-day received M. Tsamados, the Greek Charge D'Affaires, thereby re-establishing relations between the United States and Greece.—Reuter.

(It will be remembered that the United States of America had broken off diplomatic relations with Greece as a protest against the sentences of death passed on the Greek Ministers by the Revolutionary Tribunal shortly after the disastrous debacle in Asia Minor.—Ed. B. C.)

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

NO DISPOSAL OF BRITISH GOVT'S SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has announced that Government has decided that it is not prepared to dispose of Government shareholders in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" APPROVES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

There is a divergence of opinion as regards the wisdom of the Government's decision not to dispose of the Anglo-Persian oil shares. "The Times" after weighing the pros and cons approves of the step. It is not expected the market price of the shares will be affected.—Reuter.

STAMPEDE OF BENGAL LIBERALS.

THE "TIMES" PERTURBED.

ADMONITION TO MR. MACDONALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

"The Times" regards the stampede of the Bengal Liberals and Independents as the most disquieting feature in the Indian situation. The paper asks what hope there is for constitutional progress when they shirk clear responsibility as has been recently exemplified with a few exceptions in the Bengal Legislative Council. The paper opposes the grant of the anticipated demand for a revision of the Constitution at an early date and urges Mr. Macdonald in this matter to take counsel with the Opposition on the lines of procedure of 1919. It emphasises nothing could be more disastrous than to allow Indian questions to become a sport of party or the Government of India paralysed by an invertebracy of indecision.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

PERSIAN EDITOR'S APOLOGY TO BRITISH MINISTER.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Teheran.—The editor of the Teheran newspaper "Setareh Iran" called upon the British Legation this morning to present to the British Minister a formal apology for the contradiction published in his paper of the official statement issued by the British Minister with regard to the state of Anglo-Afghan relations. The apology which was made in the presence of His Excellency Abdul-ul-Mulk, Assistant Minister, and others was accepted.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL'S LETTER TO KING.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Cairo.—Zaghlul's letter to the King accepting the Premiership refers to the Ministry's programme of complete independence for Egypt and Sudan "While honouring foreign interests not conflicting with that of independence."—Reuter.

CONFERENCE RE. ULSTER BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Dublin.—President Cossgrave has announced that the Free State Government has accepted the invitation of the British Government to a conference in Downing Street on Friday with regard to the question of the Ulster Boundary.—Reuter.

LOAN TO LITHUANIA

NEGOTIATIONS NEARING COMPLETION

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

Newspapers state that the negotiations between Lithuania and the British Government in connection with a loan of million sterling are nearing completion. The proposed loan would be supplied by the Bank of England and would be guaranteed by the British Government. The proceeds would be devoted to the building of a new railway reaching to Memel.—B. O. W.

RUMANIA AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—A long and authoritative statement issued here now makes it clear that Rumania has finally renounced her intention of asking the French Government for a loan of a hundred million francs. It is explained that the inevitable delay in the French Parliament's voting the loan compels Rumania to seek other means of tiding over her difficulties, and most of her orders for war material have been given to Rumanian industries. This will be advantageous to both Rumania and France, to the former on account of her depreciated exchange and to the latter because it gives her an opportunity to practise another economy at the moment she is endeavouring to find the means of balancing her budget. It is emphasised that Franco-Rumanian relations are in no way affected.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL RESERVE LEASES

MR. DENBY'S REJOINDER

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—Mr. Denby has announced that he has no intention of resigning his office. He said he was convinced that his action in connection with oil leases was right and he would do the same again.—Reuter.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED ON FEB. 21ST.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The Ministry of Labour announces that the number of totally unemployed registered on January 21st was 1,250,900 and being 4,500 fewer than on January 14th, and 269,978 fewer than on January 1st 1923.—B. O. W.

AGA KHAN VS. "TIMES."

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

VERDICT FOR THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 29.

H. H. the Aghakhan's libel action against the "Times" came before the Court of Appeal to-day upon cross appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Roche relating to the particulars of defence. The defendants' counsel contended the plaintiffs were not entitled to the particulars ordered by the judge. The plaintiffs' counsel said they wanted particulars to show on what facts the defendants intended to rely in support of their pleas in the statement of defence. Lord Justice Banks said the defendants' plea amounted to one of fair comment and they had sufficiently indicated the materials on which they intended to rely. The defendants' appeal succeeded and the plaintiffs' cross appeal failed. Other members of Court concurred.—Reuter.

The following cable of London October 29th refers to the libel action:—

The action for alleged libel brought by His Highness the Agha Khan and his trainer R. Dawson against the "Times" Publishing Company to-day came before the Court of Appeal upon a appeal by the defendants from the order of Mr. Justice Acton reversing the order of the Master of Rolls and that the plaintiff H. H. the Aga Khan should be examined before a special examiner this afternoon previous to his leaving for France and India. The appellant's counsel said, the alleged libel appeared in the "Times" in June and July last concerning two fillies owned by the Aga Khan named Teresina and Paola. These horses ran in the Coronation Stakes At Ascot. The Aga Khan's first colours were put on Teresina and second on Paola. The second colours won easily be one and a half lengths. Counsel submitted that insufficient ground was shown that the ordinary course should not be taken and if the Aga Khan wished to give evidence, as doubtless he did, he should give it in the open court at the trial of the action.

Counsel for the respondents said the alleged libels were very serious and were to the effect that the Aga Khan and the trainer were guilty of what was known in racing circles as "in and our running." The position of H. H. the Aga Khan was entirely different from that of Dawson. He thought it was unlikely anyone would be likely to say that the Aga Khan was guilty but the trainer was in a different position. The present action to him was one of professional life or death and he was bound to take proceedings. Appeal on both the actions was allowed.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

EXPERT COMMITTEE WORKS SPEEDILY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The new Committee of Experts which are engaged in the study of Germany's finances on behalf of the Reparation Commission have been working speedily and it is anticipated that their reports will be ready for submission to the Reparations Commission about the middle of February.

The first committee which is concerned with the balancing of the German budget and the stabilisation of the German currency left Paris last night for Berlin to pursue its labours there and the second committee which deals with the flight of German capital abroad follows to-day. Mr. Mckenna, the Chairman of this committee, who has been a few days in London, is leaving here to-day for Berlin travelling direct.—B. O. W.

TROOPS IN PALATINATE.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AND SECURITY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—The Government has proposed to Britain that the questions relating to the maintenance of public order and security of the occupation troops in the Palatinet should be submitted to the Ambassadors' Conference. The Government also favours reinstatement of German officials whom the Separatists have expelled. Belgium has acquiesced in this.—Reuter.

THE PALATINATE LANDTAG.

NO SEPARATIST ELECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Berlin.—Not a single Separatist has been returned in the elections in the Palatinate Landtag.—Reuter.

GERMAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Havelock Wilson on behalf of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union has telegraphed to the Premier pointing out that 1200 German seamen from German vessels have struck at the United Kingdom ports against the low wage of three sterling a month, compared with nine sterling paid by ship-owners of Britain and other nations. The German Government has forbidden German shipowners to negotiate with the representatives of German seamen. German ships are leaving British ports, seriously undermanned, and endangering other vessels trading in British waters. German captains are making false declarations to the British customs authorities with regard to crews, and cases have been reported to the Board of Trade, but Government has taken no action to prevent the infringement of the law which the Union urges should be impartially applied.—Reuter.

OVER 130,000 WORKERS OUT.

ALMOST A GENERAL STRIKE.

81 MILLS CLOSED.

ABSOLUTE PEACE IN CITY.

As was expected, and it was only naturally, more Mills in the city have closed down. This addition means that almost all the mills, except two isolated one, are now idle. Seven or eight mills yesterday had to declare a lockout for one reason or another. The trouble at Parel and Byculla spread to Tardeo and other parts of the city and the men who were working had to fall in line with their comrades in other mills. The Manekji Petit one of the biggest mills in the city was working on Tuesday and the management closed the mill yesterday for replacing some of the machinery, as they wish to introduce oil fuel in the mill. This necessitated the closing of the Mill yesterday, and it is not known whether the general unrest will also affect the men in this factory. The Juraj Baloo Mill which is near the Petit Mill had also to be closed down, as the men atended the work for a time, and then went out in a body. The mill auhorities then declared a lockout till the 4th proximo. Another mill in close proximity to these, the Alliance, also fell a victim to the strike in almost a like manner. Then the Bombay United Mill at Girgaum had also to be closed down, owing to most the men absenting themselves. Thus things went on in the city, and seven or eight mills have been added to the general list. Only the Colaba Land Mills and the Emperor Edward Mill, the one at Colaba and the second at Mazagaon, have not yet been affected, but it is only a question of time before the men stay away, or are induced by the mill workers in the city to follow their own example. Without exaggeration it may be said now that almost all the mills in Bombay are now closed down till the 4th February. These employed about 140,000 men and they are all idle. That was the strike situation in the city yesterday. The Jacob Sassoon Mill was closed down yesterday. Fortunately the men are absolutely peaceful. There have been no disturbance in the city. There has been not even stone throwing. But then it must be remembered that the men are just out of work and have not yet begun to feel the pinch, which they are sure to feel in a few days more. Whether in the interest of peace or health conditions of the city, it is imperative that the strike should come to a close as soon as possible. But no one knows what is going to happen the next day. The Police, both armed and mounted, were kept in readiness all the day, ready for emergencies. But the men are not likely to cause trouble just now.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

But what about the general situation in the city, and what about the chances of an amicable understanding between the workers and their masters? Up to now no advances have been made on either side and both parties are in no mood to listen to reason. The reason is simple, for the strike has commenced only now. The men, it is generally admitted, are merely playing into the hands of the mill-agents. Cotton is high, and stocks are large. Mills want time enough to dispose of their accumulated stocks, and the strike has been god-send to the mill-owners in the city. What they wanted has happened and they are bound to take the fullest advantage of the situation. The men themselves are furious that they have been cheated out of their bonus which, they think, is legitiamtely their due. The labour leaders in the city have not yet been approached by the workers to put their grievances before the mill agents. The former think that "psychological moment" has not yet arrived. The labour leaders also think that the best way of solving the problem is this. They want to wait for some time, until both parties have come to a more reasonable frame of mind. Then they intend to distribute leaflets among the workers on a large scale. Meetings will then be held in the city at three or four places, perhaps at Taradeo, Munji Seth's Wadi and Currimbhoy Mill compound. The men will be consulted, and a committee will be appointed. The committee will be given full powers to arrive at an understanding and approach the mill agents. A *via media* will have to be found, and the mill-owners will have to arrive at a formula. If the Committee find it impossible to induce the mill-owners to take a saner and more just view of the situation, the leaders will approach the Governor, to intervene in the matter. But the fact is that the mill workers are not themselves organised to give expression to their views. They have got no unions worth speaking; they know what they want and that is a bonus but they have not got a single body which could authoritatively act on their beralf. That being the situation, the leaders will have to organise the men and form some sort of Union and take authority from them to act on their behalf. That is what the labour leaders who possess the confidence of the men are going to do. But one gentleman who knows the situation properly enough said that it might take a fortnight or even a month to see the end of the strike. The Police Commissioner is as anxious to see the last of the strike, as it involves a great deal of extra work on the police, as anybody. But what will be the end, and when will it end?

MR. BHARUCHA & THE STRIKE.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes to us to say, that he is not a Labour leader, but that he is interested in the welfare of workmen, and as such is anxious to do his 'bit' to avoid unemployment, and the distress, disease and disturbances, that often come in its train.

PLIGHT OF MILL CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Millowners Committee have notified that the mills gone on strike will be closed till the 3th February next, that they will be re-opened on the 4th when the strikers are expected to resume work and that if the workers failed to resume on that day the mills will again be closed for two weeks. From this one would have supposed that closing of the mills meant closing of the mill offices also. But apparently it is not so. To-day's instructions (emanated from where God knows) to the staffs were to the effect that work or no work the whole staff must attend the mills as usual! Can it be that the Millowners secure in the Malabar Hill, Colaba or Fort atmosphere flitting about in motor-cars, do not realise the dangerous situation of the poor clerks walking to and from the mills through a veritable danger zone, in the midst of illiterate, aggrieved and excited workers? Surely this is impossible, in the face of so frequent mishaps. If so, will they take the trouble to issue necessary orders forthwith?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, January 29. K.

VALUE OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL APPRECIATION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The value of the Stock Exchange have in general substantially appreciated during the past week, though to-day the best prices have not been maintained owing to profit-taking. Influences which have operated to create this good tone are the improvement of foreign exchanges notably sterling on New York and the anticipation of favourable reparations developments and also general optimism regarding the political situation at Home. It has been noteworthy that the railway strike scarcely affected the railway shares. Indeed in view of the coming dividends, prices in this department, advanced during the strike and the time of trouble coincides with profit-taking.—B. O. W.

LORD CURZON TO WRITE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

It is stated that Lord Curzon, now that he is relieved of his duties at the Foreign Office, proposes to write a book on the life of Napoleon and probably also some memoirs.—B. O.W.

FUTURE ARMY OFFICERS.

TO BE DRAWN FROM EVERY CLASS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

The ideal to be aimed at in the army of the future is that officers should be drawn from every class. This is one of the important conclusions reached by the committee set up by the late Government to report on the education and training of officers. The committee urges that scholarships, tenable at universities, which are awarded to pupils of State secondary schools shall be tenable also at the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College. It says "the type of education in secondary schools available for children of parents in comparatively humble circumstances is now higher than it has been at any time in the past and the barriers, social and intellectual, have been and daily contiue to be broken down." This recommendation will undoubtedly be favourably considered by the new Labour Government.—B. O. W.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

1852

ASSEMBLY SITTING.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

"KHADDAR-DRESSED PARLIAMENTARIANS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Considerable animation is noticed in Raisina where most of the non-official members of the legislature are staying. At eleven to-day, they will all be in the Assembly Chamber to take the oath. The Swaraj Party members are all in khaddar and will go in the same dress to the Assembly. Also unprecedented will be the scenes that would be witnessed in the Assembly hall where for the first time khaddar-dressed Parliamentarians numbering nearly 45 will stand in one row facing the Treasury Benches and showing themselves that they are His Majesty's real Opposition. Government members too are anxiously, if somewhat out of curiosity, expecting to feel a task of this new form of opposition. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Swaraj Party, arrived this morning as also a few Swarajists and Independents and Liberals. The members constituting the various parties are, therefore, in fairly sufficient members, but except the Swarajists who are a somewhat determined and united lot of 45, the rest are not confident of their exact strength. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal is called an Independent Nationalist so also Mr. M. A. Jinnah. They both hesitate a little to be ranked among the ordinary type of Independents represented by Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Neogy, but there is no room for so many sub-divisions and so I think they will eventually merge themselves into Mr. Rangachariar's group. Although their leadership has not been decided, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected by some to accept it because of his long experience in political warfare. But some Mahomedans do not see eye to eye with him and would prefer a South Indian Brahman to the white Pandit of Prayag. Pandit Malaviya has, however, not yet arrived to enable the members to know his mind. He is arriving on the fifth and till then the leadership of the Independents will be matter for toss and speculation. The Liberals are only 18 in number and they are content not to call themselves as a party. They know where they are and discretion thus is the better part of their valour. But if any demarcation were necessary Mr. Ramachandra Rao will easily arrange to lead them, Sir Sivaswami Iyer having gone to the nominated block. The members are all confering together every now and then as to the attitude to be adopted in respect of the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar demanding steps towards provincial autonomy and early attainment by India of full self-governing Dominion status and if necessary appointment of a Royal Commission. I have already briefly indicated the trend of opinion on this subject. The Independents will give general support to the motion of Mr. Rangachariar. The Moderates will range themselves between support and opposition while Swarajists will like to tone up the resolution by specifically mentioning their objects and making it clearer but they well not be the demands that would be shortly presented to the Government on behalf of the nation. But they cannot give notices of any amendment till the party rules are relaxed. This matter will engage their attention this afternoon.

SESSION OPENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The second Legislative Assembly under the reformed constitution met at eleven this morning for the purpose of swearing in of new members. The House was quite full, but the public galleries were not fully occupied. Sir Frederick Whyte presided and was to take oath.

It was in some ways a strange Legislative Assembly at which one gazed from the Press gallery to-day. Old familiar faces were missing and parties were in new ratios. Long before the House sat, the members exchanged greetings and busily and eagerly discussed the new situation created by the last election. The opening of a session normally holds forth considerable interest, but this time added interest was provided by new forces which have entered the Assembly and attracted quite a large gathering into the public galleries for a formal opening day, when the only business done was the monotonous swearing in of members. How the new element in the Assembly will prove different from the old can only be known during the session, but on this day to an onlooker the difference appeared only in the dress worn on the occasion. The Swarajists appeared in *khaddar*, in contrast to black morning coats in which the rest of the House was clad. But those dressed fully white were few and far between. By 10-30 a.m. the members began to pour in. Sir Campbell Rhodes was the first to enter and those who followed him soon were generally the old members Babu Ujjagar Singh Bedi and Haji Wajiuddin, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, and Mr. Neogy. Among Government and official members the Hon. Mr. A.C. Chatterjee, Sir Moncrieff Smith, and Mr. Richey were the first arrivals. They were soon reinforced by Sir Charles Innes, and Sir Basil Blackett. Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived last. Lord Rawlinson and Sir Muhamad Shafi and Sir Narasinha Sarma were not present being members of the Upper House.

The Swarajists began to enter about ten minutes to eleven. Among their first batch was Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, while Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived at the strike of eleven. While the old members were busily engaged in exchanging greetings the time of the new members was mostly taken in acquainting themselves with their seats and environments.

TAKING OATH.

When the clock struck eleven the usher announced "Hon. the President" and the buzzing throng on the floor of the House dispersed immediately to their seats. Sir Frederick Whyte entering stood in his place and declared "In order that this second Assembly might be fully constituted members will now take oath or make affirmation in the manner prescribed." Sir Frederick Whyte then took the oath himself standing in his place and reading its terms in clear and solemn voice with his right hand raised "I do solemnly swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, his heirs and successors and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter." The President then signed the roll on the register placed on his table for his convenience. He was followed by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the leader of the House, whose voice resounded in every corner of the House. In contrast to this was the voice of Mr. V.J. Patel and Rajah Amarpal Singh, who spoke so low as to be hardly heard by any one except the Secretary by whose side they stood. Sir Malcolm Hailey after reading the oath shook hands with the President and signed the roll of the members. All those who followed him in steady succession went through the same course. The first to be sworn in were Government benches. Then followed members from Madras. The first non-official to be sworn was Mr. Rangachariar who has been reelected. After the other Madras members had sworn in, Bombay, Bengal, U. P. and Punjab members followed in a steady succession. As the oath taking was proceeding some members of the House were found absent, among them were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Gour, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Joshi and Col. Gidney. Three members took the oath in Urdu or Hindi. They were Maulvi Mian Asjadullah Mr. Ibrahim Nakan nnd Seth Govinddas.

On the front Government benches there was no change since the last Assembly was dissolved and among the official members the new-comers were Mr. Geoffry Clarke, Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Rushbrook Williams. The seats on the Bombay benches occupied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy were occupied today by Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Neogy was in his old place while Sir Campbell Rhodes sat in Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's seat in the old Assembly and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal sat to his right. Pandit Motilal was in the place of Mr. Ishwar Saran.

At quarter past twelve, the Council of State having concluded its sitting, Sir Muhamad Shafi and Sir Narasinha Sarma entered the Assembly. The total number of members sworn in were 112 and the proceedings concluded after an hour and a half when the President read to the members standing a message of the Governor General requiring their attendance tomorrow to hear his inaugural address. He adjourned the House till tomorrow.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Among the members sworn in to-day were Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. A.C. Chatterjee, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. E. Burdon, Sir Henry Moncrief Smith, Mr. Geoffrey Clarke, Mr. Alexander Tottenham, Mr. J.A. Richey, Mr. L.F. Rushbrook, Williams, Mr. T.E. Moir, Mr. J.M. Turing, Mr. P.E. Percival, Mr. L.S. Steward O' Malley, Mr. G.C. Nag, Mr. H.E. Holme, Mr. H. Calvery, Mr. B.C. Allen, Lt. Col. F.C. Owens, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. Venkatapatiraju Bhupatiraju, Mr. Doraswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Shanmugam Chetty, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Haji Abdul Khader, Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza, Mr. Kunhi Kumaran Nambiyar, Mr. V.J. Patel, Mr. Nowroji Dumasia, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. N.C. Kelkar, Mr. Krishnaji Govind Lohokare, Mr. D.V. Belvi, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Makan, Mr. H.R. Dunk, Mr. H.G. Cooke, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sardar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. B.C. Pal, Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami, Mr. Amernath Dutt, Mr. B.C. Roy, Mr. K.C. Neogy, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Mahammad Kasim Ali, Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Rang Lal Jajodia, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Narayan Das, Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Haji Wajihuddin, Nawab Ismail Khan, Dr. Lodhi Karim Hyder, Maulvi Mahommed Yaqub, Col. Sir Henry Stanyon, Raja Amarpal Singh, Lala Dunichand, Lala Hansraj, Mr. Chaman Lall, Mr. Abdul Haye, Sheikh Sadiq Hussen,. Khan Sahib Ghulam Bari Chaudhri Bhawal Baksh, Sayyad Ghulam Abbas, Syed Rajan Baksh Shah, Sardar Kartar Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh. Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Mr. Shyamcharan, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Nilkantha Das, Mr. Bhubanananda Das, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Maulvi Mian Asjadullah, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Mr. Sambhu Dayal Misra, Dayal Misra, Seth Govinda Das, Srijut Tachanda, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Maung Tok Kyi, Maun Ba Si, Mr. E.C. Fleming, Mr. Piyare Lall, Rai Sahib Harbilas Sardar, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Mr. Madao Srihari Aney, Sardar Bomanji Ardashir Dalal, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K.C. Roy, Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Dr. S.K. Datta, Captain Hira Singh, and Mr. James Wilson.

MOSLEM MEMBERS' INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

There was an informal conference of about fifteen non-official Moslem members of the Legislative Assembly held this evening at Raisina Hostel with a view to consider the best means of bringing forward the claims of the Moslem community and the attitude to be adopted in respect of certain resolutions shortly to come up before the Assembly. It is understood that some members were anxious to form a league. A short discussion ensued in which Mr. M.A. Jinnah advised those present not to come to any definite conclusions. He pointed out that all the reasonable claims of Moslem members would receive the support of the Assembly which now contained so many Nationalists. The conference dispersed without coming to any conclusions. It is understood such informal conferences will be held as often as possible and that the next will meet very shortly, to which members of both the Houses of Legislature will be invited to attend.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The winter session of the Council of State commenced this morning with an attendance of thirty-two members, including those newly elected and nominated to the House. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. H. K. Briscoe, Sir Muhamad Rafique, Nawab of Loharu, Maulvi Abdul Karim, Sardar Chiranjit Singh, Mr. A. M. Stow and Mr. R. P. Karandikar, besides Messrs. Chadwick and Thompson were sworn in. Mr. Karandikar was in khaddar dress. Before the proceedings commenced the President Sir Alexander Muddiman referred to the death of Sir Behram Khan who was a number of the Council and hoped it was the verdict of the House to send a message of condolence to the bereaved family.

The President was authorised to send the message of condolence to the family of the late Nawab. Two messages were read from Lord Reading, Governor-General, the one requiring the presence of the members of the Council in the Assembly Chamber tomorrow and the other announcing the nomination of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Arthur Froom and Rt. Hon. Sastri on the panel of chairman.

The President next announced the selection of five members to form a Committee on public petitions. They are Mr. Sethna (chairman), Raja of Dumraon, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Lala Sukhbir Sinha.

There were on the agenda no less than twenty-six interpellations but Messrs. Sethna and Samaldas not being present about a dozen of them were postponed for answer to the next meeting. On the motion of Mr. Khaparde and of Sir Mahomed Shafi two bills consolidating certain existing acts were introduced. Mr. Khaparde in introducing the bill to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes said it was intended to bring all the present five measures in the one enactment. There is, however, one slight alteration in clause fourteen and that is necessitated by the fact that since the enactment of the Amending Act of 1923 individuals of a criminal tribe may be restricted to an area or settled in a place of residence.

TOLLS ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Sir Mahomed Shafi in introducing the bill to consolidate the law relating to tolls on public roads and bridges said it was intended to bring all the five acts of the legislature within the scope of a single enactment. Of these five the first was passed in 1851 which applied to territories administered by the Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. As regards Bombay the Act was repealed by the Bombay Tolls Act regulating the levy of tollls in that province. The Indian Tolls Act 1888 declared that the acts mentioned above were in force in the Punjab then. There was Lansdowne Bridge over the Indus made and repaired at the expense of the Government of India. Owing to repeal by the Bombay Act doubts arose as to the power to levy tolls on this bridge but they were set at rest by the Lansdowne Bridge Act 1892 and the opportunity was taken at the same time to give general power to the Governor-General in Council to levy tolls on the roads and bridges made at his expense. It has been ascertained that tolls are no longer levied on the Lansdowne Bridge and specific provisions regarding that bridge have been repealed. The law now to be consolidated only relates to tolls on roads and bridges while the scope of the Act in question is far wider and cannot be incorporated in the present bill. The Council adjourned till 4th February.

INDIA WAR OFFICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

In the Council of State to-day, Mr. McWatters placed on the table a lengthy statement regarding important financial questions outstanding between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. This was in fulfilment of the promise made by the Government to Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in the Simla session of the Council. The statement runs" (1) Pensions claim by the War Office against India. This claim, which exceeds £25 millions and may be as much as £40 millions, represents a share of the pensions arising out of the casualties amongst the British troops, who had served in India and who were employed in the Great War. The claim has been made with reference to an agreement entered into in 1887 between the India and War Offices. It is understood that this agreement is interpreted differently by the two offices, the former holding that it could not have been intended to apply against India in a war of the magnitude of the Great War, while the latter argue that it was subject to no qualification (2) India's further contribution to the Great War in September 1918. The Indian Legislative Council offered certain additional financial assistance to His Majesty's Government towards the prosecution of the Great War on the conditions (1) that there was no costly conflagration on the Indian frontier and (2) that the general agricultural and financial situation of India permitted it on the assumption that the Great War would last till March 1920. The offer involved a payment by India to His Majesty's Government of about £49 millions which included about £14 millions on account of pensionary charges of British troops. The Great War terminated earlier. The 3rd Afghan War broke out and the agricultural situation proved worse than anticipated, with the result that in March 1920 the Legislative Council reconsidered their offer and reduced the total amount of the contribution to £13,600,000. This amount which was paid to the War Office in 1918-19 also included £4 millions on account of pensionary charges of British troops but His Majesty's Government would not accept as correct the figure of £4 millions as against their estimated claim for pensionary charges of British troops vide item (1) The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that the matter was being referred to the Cabinet in England. (3) Expenditure in East Persia during the Great War and especially towards the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 it was necessary to send large military forces from India to East Persia. The expenditure on these forces to the end of 1920-21 has been debited to the War Office in the same way as charges of military forces despatched from India to other theatres. In view of the military and political interests that India possessed in East Persia, the War Office demurred to bear the entire charges in this region but it is uncertain whether they are maintaining this attitude as expenditure in East Persia was not recorded separately in the accounts. It is not possible to state the amount disputed.

(4) Charges of surplus officers of the Indian Army.

Owing to the expansion of the Indian Army during the period of the Great War the strengths of officers of the Indian Army were augmented by recruitment of a large number of officers who were granted permanent commissions with the cessation of hostilities and the post war reduction of the Army in India about 1,800 officers, mostly in the Junior ranks became surplus to requirements. These are being retired from April 1922 under special terms. The question of the basis of appointment between England and India of the charges involved in the maintenance of the surplus officers and in the grant of special concessions on being retired is still under discussion between the India and War Offices. The Secretary of State and the Government of India claiming 60 per cent. on the basis of the numbers recruited for special formations during the Great War, while the War Office would appear to have accepted only 50 per cent. of the charges in a communication received in May 1923. The India Office apprehended that the matter might have to go to arbitration. The total amount requiring appertionment is about £5 millions.

(5) DDisbandment of British troops. The organisation of the post-war army in India involves permanent reductions in the strengths of British troops as compared with the pre-war sanctioned establishments. The expenditure connected with the maintenance and disbandment of the surplus troops is an Indian liability but it will be incurred in England along with similar charges relating to disabandment of surplus British troops on Imperial establishment. The apportionment between the two Governments is still under discussion. The total amount involved is not yet known.

(6) Exchange concession on War Gratuities. War Gratuities fixed in sterling and payable on 4th August 1919 were sanctioned for British officers and other ranks as a reward for service during the Great War. The cost of the gratuities in excess of the amount calculated for the normal strength of officers and men on the Indian establishment was an Imperial liability. The rate of exchange on 4th August 1919 was 1sh. 8d. the rupee. The Government of India acting upon what they believed to be the intentions of His Majesty's Government according to a telegram received from the Secretary of State, however, paid the gratuities at 1sh. 4d. the rupee to British soldiers serving in India and Mesopotamia on that date .Subsequently the Secretary of State acting on what he believed to be the intention of His Majesty's Government authorised the payment by the Government of India or War Gratuities at the same rate to British officers, the loss by exchange debited to the War Office. Under these arrangements it was estimated at pound 200,000 in 1921 and this amount was provisionally refunded to the War Office in 1921. The Government of India protested and the matter went to arbitration in England. The award of the arbitration was against India.

(7) Future Administration of Aden and Incidence of cost. A brief history of this item will be found at paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Retrenchment Committee's Report on Political Expenditure. It has been suggested by the Government of India that the existing financial arrangement should be revised. The question is still under discussion.

(8) Expenditure in Persia. Following the recommendations of the Welby Commission Diplomatic and Consular expenditure in Persia is being shared equally between the Home and Indian Governments. In view of the fact that Indian interests in Persia have not increased as rapidly as Imperial interests, it has been suggested that this division is no longer fair and that since Indian interests are mainly confined to East Persia it would be preferable to avoid divided expenditure where possible. Proposals to this end have been submitted for consideration by His Majesty's Government.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

At question time in the Council of State to-day, Mr. McWatters replying to Lala Sukhbir Sinha said that the Government could not for obvious reasons issue sovereigns at public treasuries so long as gold in India stood at premium as compared with the legal tender ratio of Rupees ten to a sovereign. Government was not aware that any serious inconvenience was being caused to the public by the stoppage of the issue of gold coins.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Crerar, replying to Mr. Karandikar, stated that the Government of India had received proposals from the Governments of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal on the question of the separation of judicial from the executive functions. The last named local Government, however, proposed to place their scheme before the Local Legislative Council for criticism and final views of that local Government are now before the Government of India. Government did not at present propose to lay on the table a copy of letters received from the local Governments. No action had so far been taken pending the receipt of the final views of the Government of Madras and Bengal.

In reply to a supplementary query from Mr. Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. Crerar stated that the proposals of the United Provinces Government were not in the final form.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Karandikar said that the prohibition of the importation of seditious literature might be done in exercise of the powers under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878.

Mr. Raza Alli:—"Will Government be pleased to state whether the book of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the "Awakening of India" was prohibited under the Sea Customs Act?"

Mr. Crerar:—"I submit that the question does not arise."

CHANGES IN RAILWAY BOARD.

The President called upon Mr. Karandikar to put his next question. In answer to it, Mr. Chadwick said that full information regarding the contemplated changes in the constitution of the Railway Board would be made available in the memorandum of this year's Budget when it is introduced. The proposals are based upon the recommendations of the Acworth Committee. The Government of India believe that these recommendations were generally endorsed by the Retrenchment Committee. Up to date only three appointments have been made, namely those of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Mechanical Engineer. All these appointments have been recommended by the Acworth Committee. No Indians have been selected for the three above appointments. The resolution of the Council passed on 25th September 1922 will be borne in mind in filling up the other appointments contemplated in the reorganization scheme, but it must be remembered that these appointments are such as can only be filled by officers with suitable railway experience and of the necessary seniority and at present there are few Indians in the senior ranks of the Railway Services.

S. AFRICA GOVT.

MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

GEN. SMUTS' CONTENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Capetown.—The Union Assembly by 61 votes to 54 defeated what was equivalent to a motion of censure on the Government arising out of the views expressed by General Smuts with regard to the Imperial Government obligations in reference to the carrying out of preference proposals adopted by the Imperial Conference. Gen. Smuts in the course of the debate declared that his critics had drawn wrong conclusions from his speech.—Reuter.

The telegram reports to the following speech by Gen. Smuts cabled dated Johannesburg, Dec. 15:—

General Smuts in a speech paid a tribute to the Conference system and declared that South Africa had not interest in the British Elections or the Government of a particular party but, unless the Imperial Government's promises were carried out, he feared the system would fall into discredit with the Dominions which would ask why there should continue preferences if the British electorate were hostile and they might have to reconsider their position.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

In to-day's meeting of the U. P. Council the no-confidence motion was not moved. The member against whose name the motion stood absented himself and as such there was no discussion at all. The Government accepted a resolution by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed recommending an early establishment of a University at Agra. The Hon. Minister of Education stated that a Committee would soon be appointed to frame a draft bill for the new University.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

When the United Provinces Council met this morning, Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram moved for an adjournment of the House in view of the situation created by the breaking up of a Hindu temple by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities. The mover added that he was prepared to withdraw the motion provided Government was prepared to give a satisfactory reply to a private question.

Replying to his question, Hon. Mr. O'Donnell stated that the attention of Government had been drawn to the matter. The demolition had been stopped and would not proceed further. He added that the attitude of the Railway authorities was very reasonable and conciliatory and a solution, satisfactory to Hindu sentiments would be found.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Army Department.—Major D. S. Graham, I.A. to be Lieut.-Col. Lietut.-Col. S. A. Harris, I.M.S., retires. The tenure of appointment of Lt.-Col. F. G. Moore, 9th Jat Regiment as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, has been extended for one year. The services of Reverend W. L. Bell, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government. Major H. R. Polly, I. A., has been transferred to the supernumerary list.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is now six years and over since the Corporation submitted their memorable demand to the Bombay Government for their being given the fullest responsibility in regard to the control over the Improvement Trust affairs and it is now over five years since the principle contained in this demand was accepted by the Government of Lord Willingdon who was then the Governor in this Province. Since then every manner of delay through diverse causes has been allowed to retard the materialising of this demand of the Corporation. Four years ago the Government drafted a bill to give effect to the transfer of the Trust activities to the Corporation itself. The Government Bill did not prove acceptable to the Committee that was appointed by the Corporation nor to the Committee that was appointed by the City Improvement Trust to consider the question of the transfer. This Committee drafted their own bill which was admittedly the handiwork of Mr. Turner who until recently was the Chairman of the Trust. This bill too proved unacceptable to the Municipal Corporation though it bore the stamp of approval of the Sub-Committee and the Committee. The Corporation referred the matter once again to the Committee which has now come forward with what appears to be the first sane suggestion. Till now those who took upon themselves the responsibility of drafting the bills did not realise that it was no use "putting the cart before the horse," and that before proceeding to draft the bill they should settle the principles which should form the basis of that bill.

The Main Principle.

The Committee has now recommended that the Corporation should consider the principles as enunciated by them, and after the Corporation has accorded its ratification to those principles, the Committee propose to proceed with the drafting of the bill on the lines of the principles so accepted. The Committee recommend the adoption of the central principle contained in the 1918 demand, namely, that the analogy of the Glasgow Improvement Act should be made complete by the appointment of the entire Corporation as the Trustees for the improvement of this city. Their earlier draft bill appears at last to have been given a quiet but well-deserved burial and no one will be sorry except its author Mr. Turner. The acceptance of this principle that the entire body of the Corporation should be the trustees and that for purposes of executive administration a similar Committee more or less on the lines of the Schools Committee should be appointed is a step in the right direction. In this connection, however, one would like to draw attention to a point which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta brought forward in the course of the discussion that took place the other day. The Committee recommend that the work should for the sake of convenience be carried out by a Committee to be appointed more or less analogous to the Schools Committee. Mr. Jamnadas does not object to the appointment of a Committee as such but he prefers that it should be left to the Corporation itself to settle the manner in which they should arrange for the administration of the improvement department. Why should the Corporation be bound by statute to the administration of this department in one particular way rather than another? If the Corporation thought that the Committee arrangement is the best they should be free to adopt it. If, however, the Corporation consider some other course more suitable they should be equally free to adopt the same. Mr. Jamnadas, therefore, suggested that in this matter the bill should follow the lines of similar bills in America. The new Act should not containt any detailed stereotyped provisions for internal administration. The new constitution should be flexible and not rigid. The way of ensuring flexibility is by providing in the statute that the new Corporation Trust may frame statutory rules regulations or byelaws regarding details of administration. Byelaws should, as at present, require previous publication of drafts and sanction of Government and notification. These should be framed in regard to the matters where the encroachment is made on private rights or when a penalty is imposed. A rule or regulation, on the other hand, shall merely require the approval but not by a bare majority of the Corporation but by a majority of a specified

(Continued on page 9.)

"NO-TAX" AT TANJORE.

NOTICES OF DISTRAINT SERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

With regard to the no-tax campaign in Tanjore Mr. C. Maruthavanam Pillay M. L. C. writes to the press that notices of distraint of property have been served upon a large number of people. He has received notices of distraint regarding his lands and that about 40 acres had been put under distraint.

CABLE ITEMS

Jerusalem.—A highwayman attacked and looted a motorcar containing stores from Lude. The occupants Sergeant Major Walker and Quartermaster Sergeant Dunn of the Duke of Wellington's regiment were killed and driver slightly injured.—Reuter.

Sergeants Walker and Dunn had both served in India during wartime. Dunn had also served in the Afghan campaign. Both were married. Their wives and families are in Egypt.—Reuter.

Sir James Craig and two other North Ireland Ministers are also attending the Friday's conference at Downing Street.—Reuter.

Sydney.—In a cricket match concluded here on Wednesday. Victoria beat New South Wales by 8 wickets, thus winning the Inter-State Competition Shield.—Reuter.

LITERATURE AND ART

CAN INDUSTRIALISM BE CIVILISED?

THE PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL CIVILISATION. By Bertrand Russel in collaboration with Dora Russell. (Allen and Unwin 7s. 6d.)

It is generally believed—and not the least by Westerns themselves with a refreshing freedom from the defect of humility—that the most civilised nations in the world are those which are most industrialised. A country with a couple of thousands of factory chimneys and with few noisy and smoky cities is, according to this mode of classification, called a "less advanced" country and its people characterised as "inferior"; while countries whose inhabitants art happy in unproductive leisure and refuse to work for their white masters save by the force of registration acts are called "backward" countries. The war and its aftermath, however, have made even many thinkers of the West doubtful as to whether progress is synonymous with industrialisation and whether new and more human social standards are most essential if western civilisation is to be saved. That is the problem which Mr. Bertrand Russel, one of the most creative social thinkers of modern Europe tackles in his latest work. How to combine the material comforts and technical efficiency which industrialism ensures with spontaneity, diversity and individuality in non-industrial aspects of life? For civilisation does not consist in a mechanistic conception of life but in art and thought and love. That Mr. Russell's treatment of the fundamental problems before Europe is, at every point, illuminating need not be emphasised. His wide knowledge and his insight into the complex forces at work in modern society as well as his genuine sincerity and moral fervour all combine to make the work a fascinating study. Indeed, Mr. Russell's mastery of language and his fine sense of irony would alone make it a delightful reading. Take as an example of the treschant style the following: He is discussing the undue importance given to means even at the expense of ends in an industrial society: "The man who makes a railway is regarded as more important than the man who visits the friends by travelling on it, although the purpose of the railway is to be travelled on." Or take this bitter sarcasm: "Wireless is of great practical importance: it facilitates slaughter in war, the dissemination of journalistic falsehood in times of peace, and the broadcasting of trivialities to relieve the tedium of evening hours." And as an instance of the rich suggestiveness of the book, take his remarks on the causes of the decay of religion—that the decay is due to the fact that industry, unlike agriculture, is not directly dependent on external and mysterious causes like weather. But these, after all, are a part of the central theme. To come to the theme itself.

In the first part of the book, Mr. Russell asks the meaning of industrialism and analyses the various tendencies that operate in the industrial civilisation of to-day leading to the present chaos: in the second, he puts the more profound question of the meaning of civilisation itself and seeks to discover the ends which a social system, unsuperstiously used, can be made to serve. There are in the world, says Mr. Russell, two growing forces, industrialism and nationalism; they have two forms each, one for the holders of power, the other for those who are struggling to emancipate themselves. Capitalism and socialism are the two forms of industrialism; imperialism and self-determination of nationalism. Mr. Russell then makes an interesting study of the interactions of these two forces—how far nationalism has been strengthened, as well as weakened, by industrialism, how far socialism can promote internationalism. For internationalism, according to Mr. Russell is the only thing that can extricate the world from its present morass. But how bring it about? It is clear that Mr. Russell has little faith in any development of a World-State through the League of Nations but he looks forward to the establishment of vast land empires—America, the United States of Europe, Asia under the hegemony Russia—which would be impotent for attack and invulnerable for defence. These vast blocs of territories, carrying on little trade with one another and having no nationalistic proclivities may come to be federated into some sort of world empire. Undoubtedly Mr. Russell sometimes asks us to believe a little too much and while some of his solutions are bold flights of imagination, others suffer from reading too much logic in the chaotic and arbitrary events of history. For the path of history, as has been well said, is strewn with undistributed middles. Take, for example, Mr. Russell's thesis about the transitional character of maritime empires which he thinks may help to bring about land empires. But the very thing that has reduced the importance of naval force has also made land frontiers artificial—and that is the emergence of air force. Nor can the distinction between "attack" and "defence" be sharp in practice as is made out in the book. America which in this respect corresponds most to Mr. Russell's ideal of a future land empire—owes its position to many factors which it would be difficult to reproduce in other parts of the world. And it is not clear why India should go Bolshevik in order to free herself from her present rulers. At any rate, even if Mr. Russell is not entirely convinced of the efficacy of Gandhism (which will survive even Non-cooperation) he cannot ignore that possibility which is certainly less wild than the hypothesis about the rise of Bolshevism in India. But the very fact that these and other conclusions make one think is a proof of its vitality. The second part of Mr. Russell's book deals with ethics in the broadest sense of the term and its first four chapters are the best in the book. Here Mr. Russell discusses the false and true criteria of judging a social system and the sources and distribution of power in society. He wisely argues that *instinctive happiness*, friendly feeling, enjoyment of beauty and knowledge are the greatest goods that a well-ordered society should promote and rejects the other—and often unconscious—motives which enter into our judgments of a society. The most common and insidious of these is "the habit of judging the state as it is to contemplate, not as it is to live in", giving rise to the "administrator's fallacy" of "aiming at some supposed good of the whole, rather than the individual good of the separate citizens." Not less penetrating is his analysis of the sources of the power and its distribution in a socialist state through group organisations and officials. Mr. Russell holds that it is opinion and neither economic nor military power that is the ultimate basis of society and to alter a social system, therefore, the surest way is to alter the openion, existing is it. And towards the evolution of such a reconstructive thought, the present work is a notable contribution.

A WAR STORY.

A SON AT THE FRONT. By Edith Wharton. (Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1923).

Edith Wharton has made a place for herself, amongst feminine writers of English fiction, as a writer, who understands more how to narrate a long story rather than how to unravel a plot. This is not a novel of intrigue or of strategem, a novel in which the villain meets justice from which he has long escaped and the heroine, troubled and tortured, generally in the middle portion of the volume, comes into her own again. Mrs. Wharton depends upon her talent for manipulating a moving problem of deep human interest in retaining the attention of the reader, who is asked to make intimate acquaintance in this story with the efforts of a father and a mother in keeping their boy out of danger, when the young man is called upon to serve in the great war. The effect of the war upon the older generation, and the thrilling educative influence it had upon the young are very finely and delicately potrayed. There are impressive realistic scenes of life in Paris during the war to enliven attention and heighten the interest of the story. Mrs. Wharton has come up to her usual standard in this recent work of hers.

TAGORE'S WORKS.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have just issued a new edition of Tagore's works at reduced rates for the benefit of Indian readers. Mr. W. B. Yeats in the introduction to Gitanjali published in this edition quotes a distinguished Bengali doctor of medicine who told him "I read Rabindranath every day to read one line of his is to forget all the troubles of the world." There are many of the Bengali doctor's countrymen who share his view and who will welcome the cheap edition of the poet's works issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co..

A SELF-MADE MAN.

LIFE OF RAO BAHADUR A. S. DESAI (TOPIWALLA). By S. N. Hate, B.Sc, Re. 1.

Mr. Desai, or Topiwalla as he was familiarly known all over Bombay, was the architect of his own fortune, and rose from the position of a hawker to that of a successful merchant in this city, and died full of years. Like most business men who have seen poverty and led a hard life, the deceased was a hard-headed and hard-hearted man. Without much education, he rose by dint of his own industry. The life is written from the view-point of a frank admirer and worshipper, and the writer sees very few blemishes in his idol. But success in business and the amassing of large sums is not the *summum bonum* of human aspirations, and looked at from that point there is very little which can be called remarkable in the deceased's life story. Mr. Topiwalla gave away large sums of money in charity and established a school or two in his own district.

DENTAL HYGIENE.

"THE CARE OF MOUTH AND TEETH,"

a booklet in Gujerati, published by Mr. K. D. Jilla, of Station Road, Parbatipur.

A few months ago, we revieved, in these columns, Mr. K. D. Jila's booklet on dental hygiene, published in English. Emboldened by the favourable reception accorded to it both by the Press and the public, the author has brought out another work on the subject, this time in Gujarati. He has spared no pains to make his subject as interesting as possible and has crammed very useful and insrtuctive information within a short compass. The information about dental hygiene contained in the book is such as no parent, who values the health of his or her children, can afford to ignore. The author expresses on the attention of the school teachers the importance of regular examination of pupils in their charge, a duty which is performed in very few schools in India, and he also appeals dentists to devote a portion of their time and energy in the humane task of looking to the health of children.

A Parsi gentleman of Calcutta having borne the printing expenses, the author has been enabled to send the booklet "free of charge to any library on application with one anna stamp to cover postage."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance, by Miss Blanche Watson, published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

The Library System of the Baroda State, published by the Curator of Libraries, Baroda, price As. 7.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. H. E. Wells's new novel, "The Dream," now running its serial course, will be published in book form during the spring by Mr. Jonathan Cape.

"Shelley and the Unromantics," by Olwen Ward Campbell—an attempt to reconcile conflicting opinions about Shelley's character and the value of his poetical teaching—will shortly be published by Messrs. Methuen.

Mr. C. E. Lawrence has written a guide to "The Gentle Art of Authorship," based on his ripe experience as novelist, publisher's reader, essayist, editor, and reviewer. The book, which is to be published by Mr. Jonathan Cape, deals with many other phases of the literary life besides its technical aspects, though these are discussed in detail from the writing of the manuscript to the final reading of the proofs.

Mr. Martin Secker announces for April a volume entitled "Byron in Perspective," by J. D. Symon, containing a series of studies dealing with various salient features of the poet's life, character, and work. It will include some new particulars about Byron's birth. These are derived from unpublished correspondence recently presented to the University of Aberdeen.

Messrs. Seeley Service are about to publish "Two Gentlemen of China," by Lady Hosie, founded on her exceptional experiences within the inner domestic circle of the exclusive Mandarin class; and "Wild Tribes of the Amazons," by C. W. Domville-Fife, containing an illustrated account of exploration and adventure among the upper reaches of the Amazon and its confluents. Both volumes are illustrated.

Messrs. Kegan Paul are about to publish a folio volume on "Islamic Bookbindings," by F. Sarre. Thirty-six coloured plates of bookbindings are given, each accompanied by descriptive text. The work is completed by a preface and a considerable introduction. Next month the same publishers will have ready the late Louise Norton Brown's monograph on "Block-Printing and Book-Illustration in Japan," containing forty-three illustrations in colour and black and white, and copious indexes of titles and artists.

Messrs. Kegan Paul will add to their "International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method," a volume entitled "The Nature of Laughter," by J. C. Gregory, who traces the development of his subject from the earliest times to the present day. A feature of the book is the breadth of its sources, which range from the Iliad and Plato to Bergson, Coleridge, Meredith, Freud, Hobbes, Max Beerbohm, and many others. The same publishers also have nearly ready a new volume on "Evolution and Eugenics," by Dr. S. J. Holmes.

Messrs. Allen and Unwin have published in their "Library of Philosophy," a survey of "Contemporary British Philosophy" consisting of personal statements by its leading exponents, under the editorship of Professor J. H. Muirhead. The aim of the work is to present an authoritative record of the various movements of Philosophical thought in Great Britain at the present time. The contributors include, in addition to the editor himself, J. B. Baillie, C. D. Broad, Bernard Bosanquet, H. Widon Carr, Lord Haldane, L. T. Hobhouse, Dean Inge, J. Laird, J. S. Mackenzie, J. Ellis McTaggart, C. Lloyd Morgan, Carveth Read, Bertrand Russell, F. C. Schiller, and William Temple.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

LITERATURE.

Balochi Language—A grammar and manual—By Major George Waters Gilbertson, assisted by Ghand Khan Haddiani—Hertford Stephen Austin.

Plays and Controversies—W.B. Yeats Macmillan 10s. 6d.

Pencillings—Little Essays on Literature By John Middleton Murray Collins, 7s. 6d.

Unstrung Beads—Prose and Poetry from Punjab—By Puran Singh with an introduction by Earnest Rhys—Dent, 5s.

Wilberforce: A Narrative—By R. Coupland, 528 pgs. Oxford Clarendon Press, London, Milford, 16s.

H.G. Wells—By Ivor Brown (Writers of the Day Series) 128 pgs. Nisbet 2s. n.

Victorian Poetry—By John Drinkwater 191 pgs. Hodder and Stoughton 2s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY.

Mahayana Doctrines of Salvation—Dr. Stanislau Schayer. Translated from German by K.T. Knight Probsthain—4s.

Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies Vol. III Part I.

The School, Finsbury—Circus 6s.

Human Value: An Ethical Essay—By Henry Sturt 138 pgs. Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Constitution of the German Republic—By Heinrich Oppenheimer, 10s 6d.

The Oil Trust and Anglo-American Relations—By E.H. Davenport and Sidney Russell Cooke—Macmillan, 7s. 6d.

The foundations of Indian Agriculture—H. Martin Leake with foreword by J. Mackenna. Cambridge Heffer, 7s. 6d.

ART NOTES.

THE BENEVOLENT EXERCISE.

Retrenchment has an imposing but sinister sound. It is, besides, not always a process that cuts. If efficiency, that is to say an adequate value for the time, effort and expenditure involved in activities, be the object of retrenchment it is in certain cases important to remember that the only way to save money is to incur slightly extra but well-considered expenditure. Sometimes the question is only one of re-adjustments. But these require knowledge and foresight, not usually the qualities displayed by those who are loudest in their demand for retrenchment. Nowhere, particularly, is the victim so helpless, as in the insignificant sphere allotted to art by those who are entrusted with educational finance. The short-sighted policy which deprives the children studying in the local municipal primary schools of an adequate training in art is only a reflex of the general apathy or rather of the general disbelief in the educative value of art.

The Necessary Re-adjustments.

This disbelief is so general, so deep, that it has not failed to deflect the outlook even of those who have the responsibility of directing higher education. The Bombay School of Art was, for instance, never before more in need of a little extra but discriminate expenditure than it is at present. If that aspect of what might be termed as productive retrenchment, is however, beyond the means or imagination of the financing authorities it should be surely their business to see what could be achieved by well-thought re-adjustments. The Pottery Section in the School, for example, has during a period of three years cost the Government about Rs. 86,834. And, the number of pupils that have taken advantage of the tuition during the period is on an average twenty-nine. The number of pupils and the "experimental" results together with the enormous expenditure do not obviously indicate a very wholesome state of affairs. If the Industries Department, which appears to be mainly concerned in the activities and output of the Section is unable owing to "financial stringency" to open an independent school under its own control it is only fair that the Industries Department should find a substantial amount of money by way of a legitimate subsidy to the Section in the school.

The School of Art would and should provide the necessary artistic training. But it cannot and should not incur expenditure, particularly at the cost of its other and more fruitful activities at a time, moreover, when the axe has already played havoc, for "experimental and commercial results." The money thus saved by the Educational Department could be fruitfully invested in the satisfaction of more urgent and vital needs of the School. It would be able to place, for instance, the equipment and extention of the life classes in sculpture, the craft workshops and the museum on a more workable basis, more in conformity with the growing requirements of the times. It could also make a beginning, like the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore in the training for modern process work. That training is more economical and more urgently needed than the "experimental" results of the Pottery Section.

A Praiseworthy Effort.

The annual social gathering of the Ketkar Art Institute, Thakurdwar, arranged last Sunday by Mr. Ketkar and his students gave an opportunity, unfortunately not usual, to the art students, artists and those interested in their work of the personal contact which not only lessens the daily worries but provides also the stimulant indispensable for artistic endeavours. Mr. Ketkar's Institute has two features which attract our notice and incline us towards sympathetic appreciation. He has, in the first place, so arranged his classes that those following their normal vocations can during their leisure take advantage of them. He has been, moreover, giving free tuition to a number of poor and deserving students. Mr. Ketkar thus needs encouragement. His example should inspire similar efforts. There cannot be too many missionaries for art. Mr. Dhurandhar who presided on the occasion rightly complained that the community allowed the best artistic talents to perish by its neglect. If Mr. Dhurandhar and his colleagues and friends are determined to spread the religion of art it will not be long before the community will find it impossible to ignore the artists.

The Primary Source.

They are the chief means of influence.. What the capitalists influence and control is, as Dr. L. P. Jacks in his address to the Froebel Society recently pointed out, "only a secondary thing, but what the teachers controlled is the primary source of production—the bodies and minds of human beings. Every hand that is trained, every body developed, every intelligence awakened is a contribution towards getting the work of the world better done and provides more happiness and more satisfaction.

The Cindrella of the Curriculum.

It cannot happen until art is emancipated from its present position. "At the moment art is", Mr. Fred Richards of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, says, "the Cindrella of the curriculum, destined to occupy the kitchen, but occasionally allowed to occupy the hall when the latter is not required as a gymnasium. But as no literature teacher would expect to teach without books so no art teacher should be expected to teach without the necessary aids." Will those controlling, particularly, Municipal education remember this? Art is not "a beneficent extra," something "added on to the work of the world to soften its harsher features or undo its worst effects". Art is a human necessity.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Continued from page 8.)

strength. A perusal of the provisions of the Glasgow Improvement Act which is the parent and model of the Bombay Improvement Act will shew that the Corporation who are also the trustees for the improvement of that city are given the fullest powers of internal administration. The statute merely contains enabling clauses in this behalf allowing the trustees to employ the necessary staff, fix their salaries and to appoint committees, naming convener, sub-convener and quorum. In the same way the Bombay Corporation members in their capacity as trustees should be given the power, by rules or regulations, to constitute the Improvements Committee naming the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and the quorum. The Corporation should be empowered to delegate such duties and powers as they in their discretion may deem fit. This point of Mr. Jamnadas was not fully appreciated by the Corporation at their sitting last week, partly because the technicality of his contention was not easily intelligible.

Type of Administration.

Another point which is important in this connection is the question whether the administration should be of the Chief Officer type or of the Executive Committee type. Those who have experience of the Corporation and of the autocracy of the Commissioner who is practically all in all and whose strong hold in every department and activity of the Corporation is something unshakable will think many times before they give their accord to a chief executive officer type of administration. The present arministration of the Improvement Trust is of the executive committee type in which the said chairman is in no sense the chief officer. The Glasgow as well as the English system of administration is by executive committees, the chairman of each executive committee really corresponding to the Cabinet member and the permanent head of the department under the Committee corresponding to the permanent Under Secretary of State. Even in the Improvement Trust in which a large number of the Indian members is drawn from the Corporation it has scarcely been realised by the Indian members that the chairman of the Improvement Trust is not of an analogous status to the Commissioner of the Corporation. Being used to be led about by the omnipotent Commissioner, the representatives of the Cordoration have in most cases allowed themselves to be equally led by the chairman of the Trust we are to hear of a strong Trustee after Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Though the Trust has an Executive Committee type of administration, in practice it has become more or less a chief officer type of administration because of the mental obsession of the Indian members forming the Trust. In Municipal administration, the Commissioner derives his powers directly from the statute instead of by delegation from the Corporation. He is the sole executive organ and each departmental head is primarily the assistant of the Commissioner in that department and has no privity with, or direct responsibility, to the Corporation. The absurdity of this position is nowhere more apparent than in financial matters. The Chief Accountant like the other heads of departments is reduced to the position of an assistant to the Commissioner in the Accounts department and the Corporation are thus left without any financial expert of their own on whom they should rely for report before according sanction to expenditure. The main disadvantage in a chief officer type of administration is that the heads of departments who exercise the actual power in the control of the executive committees have to remain in the background. It seems that the committee appointed by the Corporation to draft the new bill have themselves realised the disadvantages and the dangers of having a Chief Officer type of administration as in their recommendation they advise the formation of an Improvements Committee on the lines of the Schools Committee, which has only a Secretary and no Chief Officer. It may be assumed that the intention of the Committee is that in the case of the Improvements Committee also there should be only a Secretary with neither too aggressive a status nor too modest a one. This point should be sufficiently appreciated by the members of the Corporation for many of whom it might be difficult to remove from their minds the obsession that the Commissioner is the crux of the Municipal administration in Bombay. If however the Corporation should for any reason resolve to have a Chief Officer as the executive organ of the Improvement Committee then they should make it clear that he is made as harmless and as little autocratic as possible. He should be appointed and removed not by Government like the Commissionaros but at the will of the Municipal Corporation There should be a separate Secretary and a separate fiscal officer or Chief Accountant who should be independent of the Chief Executive Officer and who should be responsible direct to the Board.

The Corporators must also see that proper scrutiny and audit in regard to the expenditure of money by the various expending departments is fully and thoroughly ensured as the centre of successful administration is the stoppage of leakage and careful husbanding of the resources for the maximum benefit.

REPLAYS FOR SCOTTISH CUP.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The replays for the Scotish Cup to-day resulted as follows:—

Clyde four, Thornhill nil, Leith one, Vale of Leiton two.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC ICEHOCKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Chamonix.—In the Olympic icehockey today Britain beat France by 15 goals to two and Canada beat Sweden by 22 goals to nil. —Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Racecourse Bombay, on SATURDAY morning, February 2nd at 11 a.m., TWENTY-EIGHT RACEHORSES, those in training with their engagements for the Bombay Race Meeting 1924.

The above Agency will be pleased to sell for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

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HINDU UNIVERSITY.

D. L. DEGREE CONFERRED ON THE GAEKWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 29.

To-day's functions at the Benares Hindu University were very imposing and interesting. At 1-45 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares accompanied by the Kumar Sahib arrived at the site of the proposed hospital and was conducted by the Vice-Chancellor and party to dais under a large *shamiana* which was already crowded. After prayers offered by Mahamahopadhyaya Pramathanath, Pandit Malaviya in very eloquent and graceful terms, acknowledged the Maharaja's substantial and uniform help to the University and paid a glowing tribute to his ancestor, who, in the remote past, figured as a great exponent of Indian Medical Science.

After His Highness had thanked the Vice-Chancellor for his address the Maharaja laid the foundation stone and then proceeded to the Arts College where at 3 p.m. the special convocation met. It was a unique event. Some years back a special convocation had been held when His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, as the Chancellor of the Hindu University, invested H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. This afternoon two of the most eminent Indian Ruling Princes were honoured by the Senate of the Hindu University that had decided to confer on both these worthies honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Sudden illness prevented the Gaekwar on the 19th January from attending the convocation. Though still not quite fit, he came and was carried in a chair from his motor to the platform. After the convocation had been declared by him open, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor presented His Highness to the Vice-Chancellor, who duly conferred the degree and handed over the Diploma. In doing so Pandit Malaviya recounted the services rendered by the Maharaja in the cause of education and practical steps taken by him to spread it in his own State ever since his installation to the Baroda *Gadi*.

His Highness in replying remarked his absence on 19th January was due to causes beyond his control. He admitted that his endeavours to advance education in his State was made not merely for the benefit of his subjects, but with an eye to their wider application outside his territory throughout India, with whose progress was interlinked the progress of his State. After his investiture the Vice-Chancellor presented His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to the Chancellor who conferred on him the degree and handed over the diploma. The convocation was then dissolved.

The Maharaja of Gaekwar unveiled a portrait of the late Sir Sunderlal whose family came from northern part of the Baroda State.

AUSTRALIAN LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Melbourne.—In the finals of the Australian Lawn Tennis Championship Anderson beat Schlesinger 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3. In the doubles Anderson and Brokes beat Patterson and O'hara wood 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

SHAH-JOG HUNDI CASHED

SENTENCE CONFRIMED.

Panduprasad Shivprasad.

versus.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Junge of Ahmedabad. He found the accused guilty of all the three charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,200 and suffer simple imprisonment for one day.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordship's judgments:—

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:— The accused in this case was charged with the offence of cheating by personation, and cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property and forgery of valuable security. The Assessors were of opinion that the accused was guilty under the first two charges, but not under the 3rd. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused on all 3 charges, sentencing the accused in all to a fine of Rs. 1,200, and simple imprisonment for one day.

The case for the prosecution was the that accused on the 21st May 1922 presented a Shah-Jog Hundi at the Pedhi of one Maneklal Manchhod who carried on business as Banker in the Manek Chowk in the City of Ahmedabad. The Munim Nathalal Jethalal was in charge of Maneklal's shop, and on the first occasion the accused not being known to Nathalal was asked to call again at the usual time for cashing hundis. When he did go between 2 and 3 he gave his name as Jethalal Mohanlal having a shop in Raipur Chakla dealing in Khadi cloth. Nathalal wanted to be assured about the identity of the accused, but an apprentice boy named Natwar who was working in the shop of Manekial assured to him that he was Jethalal. Accordingly the Hundi was paid and it was suggested that the accused endorsed the Hundi in the name of Jethalal Mohanlal.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The question, in the case therefore, is whether the accused did present the Hundi on the 21st May. Admittedly the Hundi was presented by some one who was not entitled to possess it, as it was sent by post from Cambay to one Amratlal Parbhudas, a dealer in Mills and Gin Stores in Ahmedabad. The other witness to the presentation of the Hundi by the accused was one Purshottam Jamnadas, a Numim of a neighbouring shop of Motilal Hirabhai, Agent of the Sarangpur Mill, who said he noticed that a stranger was sitting there, and the complainant was taking notes wherewith to make payment under the Hundi and identified the stranger afterwards as the accused.

On the 22nd May, Amratlal not having received the Hundi, of which he had received advice by a post card, went to the complainant's firm. He was then told that the Hundi had already been cashed by Jethalal Mohanlal.

Enquiries were then instituted with the help of a friend Keshavlal Ramchandra, and Keshavlal Nathalal and the boy Ntwar went to the shop of Jethalal Mohanlal. The owner denied any knowledge of the Hundi when the apprentice Natwar gave a description of the man who cashed it as a man of fair complexion and having almond coloured mustaches and having small-pox marks on the face. Jethalal then told them that that description answered to the appearance of one Panduprasad Shivprasad, one of the visitors to his shop, who lived at some distance at Desai's Pold, Khadia.

The parties then went to the house described by Jethalal, but did not find him there. So they returned to the shop. They went again on the 23rd; they did not find the accused at the house; but found him near a certain temple. On Natwar identifying him, Keshavlal challenged him with having falsely cashed the Hundi, and when he denied the fact, he was asked to go with the complainants party to the complainant's firm. He did accompany them. He was then identified by the complainant and by Purshottam Munim. He was asked to give a specimen of his handwriting which he did. Then he was allowed to go.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

The complaint was not filed until the 28th May. The question of the guilt of the accused depends entirely on whether those witnesses who identified the accused as having cashed the Hundi should be believed. The defence in the main was an alibi, the accused endeavouring to satisfy the Court that on the 21st May he had gone to a place called Dehegam on the Ahmedabad Prantij line. The learned Judge disbelieved that evidence, and considered that it was quite possible that the accused went to Dehegam on the 22nd, and that the witnesses had antedated the visit. There is some corroboration for that theory in the fact that the accused was not to be found in Ahmedabad on the 22nd May.

The accused also relied on the fact that the complaint was not filed until the 28th, but it seems to me that that argument could have very little weight because there is no reason why one should disbelieve a witness merely because Nathalal did not file the complaint until the 28th. He may have waited a few days too see whether he would be justified in doing so.

Then it was suggested that Nathalal knew the accused before, because he had served some 20 years ago under the accused's father. I think this is a very far fetched suggestion, for, if the complainant knew the accused as the son of his former master, then if as a matter of fact the accused was the person who presented the Hundi, the complainant could not possibly have cashed it on his representation that he was Jethalal. Assuming that the story for the defence was right that the accused never went to the shop, it is difficult to ascribe any reason for the complainant identifying the accused as that person, when he was perfectly aware that he had never been to the shop.

GROUNDS OF CONVICTION.

It was suggested that the complainant Munim might be held responsible by his master for his carelessness, therefore he felt bound to attack somebody. But again no reason whatever has been suggested why the Munim in order to clear himself should fix the responsibility for making the false personation on the accused.

Then the evidence of Natwar was attacked. Admittedly he had sold papers to Jethalal who apparently took in a number of papers and persons came to his shop in order to read them, but it is admitted that accused was one of those persons who came to Jethalal's shop. Therefore Natwar would be likely to have seen the accused when he went to Jethalal's shop, and that being the case there is no reason to suspect his evidence when he says that the accused was the person who was paid the cash for the Hundi.

It does not seem to be of much importance whether the writing on the endorsement on the Hundi is proved to be in the handwriting of the accused or not, because it is always impossible to come to a definite conclusion on the question of handwriting. If we disbelieve the witnesses who identify the accused who had come to the complainant's shop, then the accused should be acquitted. If we believe those witnesses, then there is a very strong presumption that the accused was the person who endorsed the Hundi, and all arguments and evidence of experts with regard to handwriting will not carry the case any further.

Now the Sessions Judge and Assessors who heard the evidence were satisfied that the identification of the accused by the prosecution witnesses was to be believed, and although the matter has been argued at very great length by the accused's Counsel in appeal, he has not been able to satisfy us that we should come to the conclusion that the evidence of those witnesses is false. Therefore considering the whole of the record and tehe arguments for the Appellant, I am satisfied in my mind that the conviction was right. We, therefore, that the appeal should be dismissed."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah observed:—

"I desire to add that the decision of this appeal really depends upon the view which we take of the evidence of the complainant Nathalal, Natwar and Purshottam. If we believe that evidence, I do not see how it could be said that the accused did not commit the offences with which he is charged. The question is, however, whether to believe that evidence or not. Undoubtedly there is a conflict of testimony in the case in the sense that there is the evidence of alibi of the accused that on the 21st May he had gone to Dehegam and was not at Ahmedabad. That evidence has been disbelieved by the learned trial Judge and the Assessors; and the Judge and the Assessors have believed the evidence of the complainant and the other two witnesses. After a careful consideration of the arguments urged in the case, I am satisfied that the evidence for the prosecution has been rightly believed by the Judge and the Assessors, though the case is not wholly free from difficulty. I, therefore ,agree that the appeal should be dismissed."

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BURMA AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Before the Royal Comission, to-day, Mr. Mayes, Conservator of Forests, Burma, gave evidence in camera. Evidence of Mr. Mckerral, Officiating Director of Agriculture (b) Mr. Innes, Superintending Engineer, Burma and (c) Mr. E. Whitcombe, the Executive Engineer, Mandalay was heard in public. Mr. Mckerral in the course of his written memorandum said:—"The view I take of Indian Agricultural Service is that its functions should be mainly educational. I consider that it should consist in entirety of propertly trained Europeans who are familiar with the methods of agricultural development and improvement in more advanced countries of Europe and America and that it should be charged with the duty of training the people of the province in these methods. From this it follows as a logical deduction that Europeans employed in this work should in course of time be replaced by the people of the country. The maximum number of Indian and Burmans to be recruited for Indian Agricultural Service been laid down at 50 per cent. Out of 136 actual appointments 74 are held by Europeans and 62 by Indians. In case of Burma it has not been possible to attempt anything in the way of Burmanising the Agricultural Service.

I consider that for at least for ten years more superior appointments should be occupied by Europeans. The essential European element in the Services should be controlled by the Secretary of State in Council. I would not favour engagement on short term contracts of any of officers engaged on agricultural improvement. If, however, it is decided to adopt short term contract method, contract should be for no less than ten years. I am not in favour of recruiting either Indians or Burmans to Indian Agricultural Service. I recommend that Indian Agricultural Service should be reserved for Europeans. Rerferring to the scheme for retirement on a proportionate pension, he said, the present scheme extends to 1929 only; I think it should be extended indefinitely.

PENSION PLUS GRATUITY.

The maximum pension for Agricultural Service should be Rs. 7,500 instead of Rs. 6,000 as at present. Officers retiring on the proportionate pension should be compensated for the loss of their career by giving them a lump sum as gratuity. All pensions he said should be paid in sterling.

Mr. Innes, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department Buildings and Roads, branch Burma in the course of his written statement said:—

"Facilities do not exist at present in Burma enabling Burmans to obtain engineering education and practical engineering experience. Indian Service of Engineers would be open to duly qualified Burmans educated in Europe and the administrative posts would also be open to selected Burmans of the Provincial Service educated in Burma—the existing rule of recruitment of reserving one post in three for Burmans should be abolished.. Burmans possessing necessary training force, having regard to the backward state of education in Burma, there is no possibility of reduction in European personnel for many years to come. Nothing short of a definite undertaking that the Secretary of State shall be held liable for any default will give security to the services.

Mr. Whitcombe, Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Building and Roads branch Burma, stated that the system of recruitment for Indian Service of engineers should continue 40 per cent. of requirements should come from Europe and 60 per cent from India of which 40 per cent. should be reserved for Indians and 20 per cent. for Europeans domiciled in India, and Anglo-Indias. Service should be one service paid at one rate. European and Anglo-Indian officers of India (recruited branch) of the All-India Service of Engineers submitted a separate memorandum starting their grievances. They said:—The pronouncement of responsible Indian politicians regarding cheapening of administration by complete Indianisation of Service, thereby laying down the principle that economic rate of entirely India-recruited service is lower than the one similarly manned by a European recruited, has caused us considerable anxiety. For, although we are India-recruited we are none the less European. The nightmare of staring bankruptcy is one which drives us to appeal to you more vehemently than before with the hope that dangers to our economic condition may be averted.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mckerral, replying to the president said that there was no Agricultural College in Burma but that were going to open one in June next. President:—Do you think that the training in the proposed college would be adequate? Witness: Yes. Mr. Samarth:—Are you in favour of Burman graduates undergoing training in England or America for agricultural service? I do not favour it. It is better that students should be trained on the spot to get specialised in agriculture. Sir Muhammad Habibulla:—Do you think that the Agricultural College which you are proposing to set up in Rangoon be sufficient for purpose of educating the students both in the Provincial and the Imperial Agricultural Services? Yes.

'FISH OR FOWL.'

Messrs. Innes and Whitcombe were examined together. Whitcombe in reply to a question by the president said that Roorkee trained man was better than the one trained in England.

Sir Muhammad Habibulla to Mr. Innes: Your idea is that there should be no percentage fixed in the All-India Services on the ground of nationality, but that all posts in the All-India Services should be thrown open to everybody who possesses required merit. Yes.

Sir Mahmmud:—From that standpoint you are prepared to recruit any number of Burmans to higher services provided they are forthcoming:—Yes. Once Indian Element is eliminated from the Provincial Service, it will not be difficult for you as things go on, to fill their places by Burmans.

Sir Habibulla to Mr. Whitcombe:—You want to be counted as statutory native of India so far as entry into the Services is concerned.—Yes. You want to be treated as a European?—Yes. Then your complaint is that you are neither fish nor fowl?—Yes. In future you want to be both fish and fowl?—I don't mean to say that. While you are treated as European you must be given all benefits and privileges of services which at present or in future will go to European Service?—Yes. Assuming that here is going to be larger Indianisation in Services and assuming, therefore, that there is going to be proposed reduction in European element of Services would you like to be included or excluded?—I am willing to be excluded. Therefore, you are prepared that European element shall be considerably decreased if you are not included as European?—Yes, I think so. You want to be classed as European and treated like European economically—Yes.

AMOUNT OF GOVT'S HOLDING,

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

It is officially announced that Government has decided not to dispose of Government shareholding in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Government bought shares originally some ten years ago with a view to procuring for the British Navy supply of oil which from the field of refinery and onwards to storage tanks would be absolutely under British control. Government's holding amounts to five millions ordinary shares, out of eight million nine hundred fifty thousand and it has controlling powers. The announcemet disposes of the rumours of contemplated sale of shares.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

Chamonix.—Britain beat Sweden at Curling by 38 to 7.—Reuter.

Peking.—Dr. Thompson *en route* here handed over the belongings of Brigadier-General Pereira who died in November while touring in Tibet where he was captured by the bandits of Paotowchen near the terminus of the Peking Suaiyuan Railway.—Reuter.

Paris.—It is semi-officially denied that the Rumanian Government has declined the loan mentioned in [illegible] of January [illegible] to which France already agreed. [illegible]ter.

MADRAS LETTER.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING.

A BREEZE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Legislative Council will meet on the 5th February. The Law Member who is in charge of the Irrigation Bill, it may be remembered, assured the members of the Council during the last session that he would be introducing the Bill soon. The latest issue of the Fort St. George Gazette publishes the provisions of the Bill. Though the coming session will be a brief one, it is expected that it will be as sensational as the first one, when Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C., moved the vote of 'no confidence' in the Ministry. The leaders of the various political groups in the Council forming the Opposition approached the President to ask or a separate day to discuss a censure motion against the First Minister, of which they had given notice, for the whip issued during the first session when Mr. Reddy's 'no confidence' motion was debated. Altogether the coming session promises new fireworks. Mr. Krishnan Nair will move the House for permission to introduce his long promised Bill on tenancy legislation. It is not yet known what has become of Mr. R. Srinivasa Ivengar's notice of a motion for adjournment of the House to draw attention to the critical situation created by the settlement question in the Tanjore District.

JUDGMENT BEFORE ARGUMENT.

The Madras High Court was the scene of a strong breeze (some say it was a 'storm') last Friday. Mr. V. C. Seshachariar, High Court Vakil, was arguing a second appeal for admission before Their Lordships, Justices Krishnan and Waller. Counsel had hardly finished arguing the first point and was intending to proceed with his further arguments in the case, when His Lordship Mr. Justice Krishnan wrote out the judgment, obtained his colleague's signature to it, and, to the amazement of the counsel and the other practitioners present there delivered the judgment! Thereupon Mr. Seshachariar expressed his intense surprise and annoyance that His Lordship should behave in such a manner without noticing the fact that Counsel was still on his legs. His Lordship seems to have realised his mistake and aked counsel to go on, if he chose. Mr. Seshachariar entered his emphatic protest, and said that the Bench should not mete out such a treatment even to junior practitioners, much less to persons of his standing at the bar. He refused to plead further, though His Lordship offered to hear him again, since his further arguments might serve no purpose, seeing that Their Lordships had already decided against him.

'NO TAX' IN TANJORE.

The storm over the Tanjore re-settlement question does not show signs of abating. In spite of the rumoured change of attitude in the Government, the organisation in connection with the proposed 'no tax' campaign is in full swing in the Districts. The propaganda Committee appointed by the Tanjore District Mirasdars' Conference held recently at Kumbakonam is busy preparing the ground for the coming campaign. Propagandists have been sent by dozens all over the district to educate the people. Placards have been posted all over the district urging the people to stand as one man in resisting the Government. A central office, with a big staff, has been opened at Kumbakonam, and is in full swing. The Secretary of the Mirasdars' Association has issued a bulletin appealing for volunteers in connection with the approaching campaign of suffering. Pamphlets narrating the incidents leading to the present situation and giving detailed information regarding the proposed 'no tax' campaign are broadcast throughout the district. Apparently the fight is thickening to all outward appearances, and none can forsee the future. Disaster may yet be averted, if the Government is statesmanlike enough to retreat from the untenable position they have taken by over-riding the considered opinion of the Collector of Tanjore District. The Law Member, during his recent visit to Tanjore in connection with the Kallar Maha Sangam, gave some hopes to the Mirasdars that waited on him that he would do his best for them in the matter of the re-settlement. He went to Kumbakonam and heard there the representations by the Mirasdars, promising them to place the matter before the Government for consideration again on his return to Madras.

THE TAMIL NADU P. C. C.

A meeting of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was held in Trichinopoly on the 20th with Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker as President in the chair. Sjt. Sankerlal Banker was among the distinguished visitors. The President explained at the outset that the purpose for which they had met was to give effect to the Cocanada Congress resolutions. The committee first prayed for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi, and then proceeded to the business of the day. The committee resolved to carry out vigorously the items of the constructive programme. It also resolved that Khaddar work should be the main programme throughout the Province in accordance with the following resolution:—

"Resolved that while utilising the surplus resources of specially favourable centres for providing Khaddar for such parts of the Province as may need it the Khadi work of the Province be organised in view to making each Khaddar district as far as possible self-contained in regard to production and consumption."

A Khadi Board was appointed with full powers to organise, control and direct Khaddar work in the Province and to raise funds by way of contributions and loans in addition to the allotments made from the general funds and administer the same. The Executive Committee was authorised to draft a scheme and submit the same to the A. I. C. C. on the basis of the resolution on Khadi work. At the same meeting a futile attempt was made urging the desirability of Congressmen capturing seats in Municipal and local bodies with a view to aiding in the Congress constructive programme. Srijuts Ramanatham and K. S. Subramaniam, the Secretaries, placed their resignation at the meeting, as they could not any longer continue in office owing to conscientious objections. The president conveyed the thanks of the meeting and in moving a vote of thanks to them for their past services said he hoped that a time would soon come when they could see their way to accept office again. Dr. Rajan and Mr. Thangaperumal Pillai were elected to the vacancies created by the resignation of the former secretaries.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee has just concluded its sitting in Madras. The evidence recorded, has the distinct marks of colour line. The European witnesses stoutly opposed the establishment of an Indian mercantile marine. They are strongly against any direct encouragement being given for its development either by subsidy or by protection. The Indian case was well put before the Committee by Mr. C. V. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Professor of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum in giving evidence on behalf of Travancore State. In reply to questions put by the President, the Professor said that the reservation of coastal trade was the most important thing. Some kind of legislation was essential by which the coastal trade could be completely reserved within 10 years. Asked if there were many educated Indian in the State who are likely to take to sea-faring life, the witness stated that the best material could be had in Travancore. In reply to Mr. Roy, the Professor said that the opinions of the Trivandrum Port Officer, who was a European, represented only that officer's personal opinion and that he himself represented the State. The abolition of deferred rebates, said the witness, was the next important thing regarding the establishment of an Indian marine. The Travancore State would gladly contribute its share to the general contribution by other States if the Indian States as a whole were approached for the purpose. To a question of Sir John Biles, the witness quoted the instance of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company's failure to compete with foreign companies as due to "unscrupulous competition and unfair cutting of rates with a view to killing nascent indigenous shipping enterprise." Sir Arthur Froom asked the witness if he thought that the trade of India would be benefitted by doing away with the present services that had proved their efficiency and substituting other services that have got to prove their efficiency. "The question of the organisation of coastal trade cannot be efficient in the full sense of the term," said the witness, "when they took into consideration the question of *national* improvement. A great deal of shipping now is in the direction of foreign trade and we feel from the national and imperial point of view it is necessary to have an Indian mercantile marine."

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INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The scheme for securing India's participation in the World's Olympic Games this year has created wide-spread interest. All over India, Sports have been arranged in order to select the likely competitors for the All-India contests to be held in Delhi on February 8th and 9th. His Excellency the Viceroy is Patron of the All-India Organisation. The Committee consists of representatives from each Province with Sir Dorabji Ttat—who did so much for the Team in 1920—as President. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is Patron of the Bombay Presidency organisation with the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Narotam Morarji as Treasurer. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is Bombay's representative on the All-India Committee. Four men have been selected to represent Bombay, viz., Messrs. M. R. Hinge, D. B. Chavan, H. S. Lyon and Martin Powell.

It is expected that 6 or 8 men will be selected to go to Paris. An European coach with a trained Indian assistant will accompany the team. The members will be under training en route and on arrival will at once commence practicing on the cinder tracks. It is hoped that at least one month will be available before the actual contests begin.

The Bombay Olympic Committee is endeavouring to raise Rs. 6,000 for this purpose, Rs. 5,000 being the amount asked for from the Presidency towards the All-India expenses of passages and maintenance out of India for members of the Team selected and Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of conducting the local Sports, purchase of prizes and for travelling expenses of the competitors to Delhi and return.

The following amounts have already been received:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Rs. 100; The Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 100; Sir Henry Macnaghten Rs. 100; Capt. E. V. Sassoon 100; Sir Lawless Hepper Rs. 30.

It is hoped that the needed amount will be forthcoming before the Sports are held next month. Cheques may be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Olympic Games Committee (Bombay Presidency), and sent to Mr. Narotam Morarji, Sudama House, Ballard Estate or credited to this account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

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DOCTOR STANLEY JONES LECTURES IN DELHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Stanley Jones was on a brief visit to Delhi, and delivered a series of five eloquent lectures in the St. Stephen's College Hall, ending on Saturday the 12th January. He began with a lectuure on "Rise and Fall of Nations." The other lectures were expositions of the personality of Jesus Christ, ending in the "meaning of the Cross." His audience was non-sectarian (a large number, being College students), and on the whole, his lectures were much appreciated for their burning eloquence and apparent sincerity. But his last day's method of closing his series gave away. At the end of that last lecture he said he wanted two classes of his hearers to stay back with him for a few minutes. The first class was to be of "nominal" Christians, who wished to grow into "real" Christians. The second class, of such non-Christians as wished to make Christ their Guru, as a result of his long-drawn elogence. He declared for the benefit of the second class that he would leave the question of Baptism to their conscience, though adding in the same breath that they ought not to allow their "outside" to be traitor to their "inside". To widen the appeal of his eloquent lectures he drew upon Mahatma Gandhi's life, to illustrate a point or two of his lecture. He also professed to be the adopted son of India.

Now my complaint is that it is obviously unfair for a lecturer who professes friendship for all sects and religions in India to hide his real mission of proselytising. It is clearly misleading to begin a series of lectures with a subject of wide appeal like "Rise and Fall of Nations" in order, as it seems, to attract a non-sectarian audience and then to fly off at a tangent into aggressive Christianity, ending in a rank proselytising campaign. It is prostitution of the feeling begotten of general eloquence and oratory. If the learned Doctor really wants to secure "real" Christians, even then the best way is to give your hearers time to think and assimilate, and not to follow the policy of "Striking when the iron is hot". Some youths may be swayed away by the sheer burning eloquence of a lecturer, only to retrace their steps afterwards in shame. And Dr. Jones never gave any body time to think. In the realm of Religion this is hardly the best policy, besides being flagrantly inconsistent with his oft-expressed desire for "real" Christians. I hope Dr. Jones will change his method of getting "real" Christians. And if he does not, I can only warn that non-Christian part of his future hearers against being carried off their feet by sheer eloquence born of proselytising zeal. I felt the need of addressing this letter, as Dr. Jones travels all over, delivering his lectures.—Yours etc.,

"DISILLUSIONED."

Delhi, Jan. 11.

EPILEPSY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged to you by giving publicity to the following information for the benefit of the public, touching the query in your paper about the treatment of epilepsy and the reply thereto by one, who does not seem to be conversant with the Unani system and as such has condemned it as being in no way helpful to that malady, and given superiority to the allopathic one over it.

The allopathic treatment can only prescribe preparations of Bromide to combat the effect of that disease, but they can never bring any permanent good, even though taken in for any number of years. What is permitted by that system in that disease is condemned by the Unani system, as being its aggravating cause. Contrary to the Allopathic system, taking bath, cold drinks, or syrup, or eating fruits, vegetables, fish, curd, or any article of sedative character is forbidden, and viewed as tending to make the disease permanent under the Unani system. This latter system prescribes the pushing on of certain stimulating drugs to such an excess, as to actually cause tolerable fever, blood from the nose or anus or severe prickling of the body. These after effects can then be very easily removed by the administration of certain other drugs. Under this system, there are very many vegetable drugs and different modes of treatment to remedy this disease. Hab-Piyaz-Jhangli, or Hab-Lajward (two varieties of purgative pills), are given first. Then Javarash-Tukhum-Piyaz, or Majun-Thum, or Majun Philasopha, or Atriful-Ambri (four varieties of confections), or shingraff reduced in a particular way is administered. In addition to this, snuff of Jind-be-dust and co. and fuse of astifaedite is employed. A child under 7 years of age can positively be cured permanently under the above treatment within a few days. A child between 7 and 12 can too positively be cured either by the above treatment, or by employing certain fused hot articles at a place exactly between the two eye-brows. An adult, though not permanently curable, shall find an immense benefit, and thousand times more good than allopathic system can possibly do. By giving the above information, I fear I may be wrongly considered to be selling the above drugs. If, however, any one suffering from the above disease and wanting to test the superiority of Unani treatment to that of Allopathic, comes to me, he will be relieved of that disease free of charge.—Yours etc.,

CHOITHRAM DUHIANAMAL.
Pleader.

Hyderabad, Sind, Jan. 24.

IN SIROHI STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The National Baby Week celebrations commenced on the 21st and ended on the 25th January 1924. Khan Bahadur Kazi Mohamad Niyazali, Chief Minister of the State performed the opening ceremony and gave a short address in which he explained the origin and the aims and object of the movement. Dr. Shirali then explained at length the steps that are necessary to be taken to reduce infantile mortality and for the better training the local Dais. Several other speakers also delivered speeches on the noble cause of child welfare and maternity. There was a large and distinguished gathering throughout the Week. Nearly 200 babies belonging to all sections of the different communities were exhibited and 18 prizes were awarded to those babies who were found strong and healthy. Ladies also showed great interest and the celebrations were a great success. Athletic sports and other amusements were provided and the week closed with the distribution of sweets to all the children present with hearty prayers for the long and happy life of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

MR. SASTRI'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever Maulana Mahomed Ali and his admirers may say: but in my humble opinion Mr. Sastri had done a service to the country and justice to Mahatma Gandhi by publishing the reply he received from Mahatmaji to enquiry regarding Maulana Mahomed Ali's declaration at Delhi of a message from Mahatmaji. No doubt, Maulana's declaration had created a great misunderstanding among Mahatma's followers: and I think this reason had compelled Sjt. Mahadeo Desai to publish a lengthy article in the "Young India," to which Maulana refers in his statement.

It was said that the message was "an occult, spiritual message from Mahatmaji." Yes, perhaps it might be so, but every man in the street cannot be expected to know the spiritual significance of the message. This idea of spiritual message is also proved to be wrong. For, it transpires from M. Mahomed Ali's statement that the 'message' was conveyed to him *not through any spiritual agency but was conveyed through physical agency*

Sir, please allow me to remark that M. Mahomed Ali's statement has done injustice to Mahatmaji by declaring openly that Mahatmaji *had sent few words of political nature* to Maulana Mahomed Ali, while Mahatmaji was a prisoner of Yeroda Jail.—Yours etc.,

ISMAIL AHMED.

Kholrad, Surat, Jan. 24.

JURORS AND POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day during the progress of a Sessions case at Thana I found the investigating Officer in the case taking down the names, addresses and even the occupations of the Jurors empanelled in the case and further learnt on inquiries that this has been the regular practice in all Jury cases of late at Thana. I can quite understand Police inquiries being made about people who say, speak at public meetings held on Gandhi Day. But that this should be done in the case of people who at considerable sacrifice to themselves are engaged in the discharge of the most onerous and sacred duties of Jurors only out of a sense of public duty is a thing which militates against all my notions of fair-play—especially as jurors are many times selected from among the subordinate servants of Government. Will the local Council see to it that this practice is immediately stopped?—Yours, etc.

D. E. GUPTE.

Thana, Jan. 28.

"DISRUPTION OF SWARAJ PARTY"

The disruption of the Swaraj Party is proceeding apace. Last week, we mentioned, writes "Young India", the gathering of clouds in Madras. Deep has answered to deep. Madras declared its intention to rebel. The Punjab has rebelled. It also threatened to publish to the world the reasons why it refused to submit to the Cocanada decisions; some unpublished diplomatic stroke has managed to avoid that particular development. To make it clear, however, that the withholding of publication does not amount to surrender. The Punjab Swarajists intend to take part in the election of members to the Standing Committee. As for as Madras is concerned the Executive Committee has met and declared that the carrying out of the Cocanada policy is inexpedient, unwise and so on. It says more, and we believe it is a true saying. It states that 'the instruction regarding Madras members absenting themselves from Legislative Council meetings' is likely 'to lead to the disintegration of the Party'. Judged by the canon of the original poncy of the Swarajists, the Cocanada definition is the only possible one. But if the Swaraj Party has no inner compelling principle of coherence as its critics have consistently maintained, and it is a collection of co-operators, responsive and other, then the Swarajists of the Punjab and Madras have an irresistible case. We had prophesied this all along, and the only reply that was vouchsafed to us was angry protests against the supposed suggestion that the no-changers possessed a monopoly of patriotism and impeccability. Well, the no-changers had no monopoly of rigid principle; but it looks as if they had the gift of political prescience. The fact that the gift was partly compounded of a healthy distrust in the face-value of wild promises should be no reproach to them. One of the earliest critics of Swarajism said that the Party will soon be the tabernacle of all the 'waifs and strays'; we believe that one of the shining lights of the Party was warmly resentful at the phrase. Now it is evident that the critic was right. The multitude that found their refuge under the banners of Swarajism for the profit of the elections have now taken to accustomed nomadic habits. The waifs and strays are waifs and strays still. It is still conceivable that the leader who objected to the phrase may thank author for the word of pungency and truth. But the end of chapter is still a long way off.

Now that the Conference of Swarajist members of the Assembly and Councils has approved of the Cocanada resolutions, the position of the rebels becomes difficult to maintain. It is too early to say whether the disintegration threatened by the Madras meeting will be sooner achieved than the expulsion of those who refuse to obey orders. There is one fact of significance. There is still a *locus penitentia;* the Party is to meet again in Delhi soon. Both the Party and the incipient rebels need not burn their boats yet. There is a fortnight within which to nurse their courage.

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INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BAR COMMITTEE.

The following is the statement sent to the Indian Bar Committee by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 11th instant. The Secretary writes:—

"Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to send hereby their replies to the questionnaire of the Indian Bar Committee.

My Committee as a commercial body are concerned mainly with Question Nos. 27 to 29 as the Chamber as representing the Indian commercial community is vitally interested in the reduction of the costs of commercial litigation. My Committee have in the past suggested and supported measures which were likely to lead to this end and are in this case also suggesting measures which will, in their opinion, reduce the costs of commercial litigation which have become almost abnormal.

The present dual system of advocates and attorneys should not be continued and there should be only one grade of advocates. My Committee are of opinion that the present dual system is responsible for the heavy costs in commercial suits and that is not at all suited to the requirements of the country. As far as my Committee are informed, in several instances, parties have been deterred from filing suits in the High Court to recover ligitimate claims because of the high costs of litigation and similarly, defeadants have been deterred from putting forward their defence against an unjust claim for the same reason. They recognise however that there is some difference between practice on the Original side of the High Courts and practice before other Courts and so beg to suggest that all the qualified lawyers should be allowed to practice as advocates before the Courts in India excepting the Original side of the High Courts. Those advocates who have after their examination read with senior advocates (say advocates of 10 years' standing) for one year and have put up five years practice in the subordinate Courts should automatically be allowed to have audience before Original side of the High Courts. It must be clear from this that my Committee are not in favour of retaining a separate class of pleaders and that the only class of practitioners should be that of advocates. These advocates should be allowed to work as partners as the attorneys do at present in Bombay and Calcutta and the advocates and Barristers do in Rangoon as well as in the British Colonies and Dominions. My Committee are informed that the dual system of advocates and attorneys is known only in London, Calcutta and Bombay and that even in other leading High Courts of India like the Rangoon High Court for instances, it does not exist. Nor is it to be found, so far as the information of my Committee goes, in the United States of America where the non-existenct of that system has not proved the American Bar in any way inferior to the English Bar. The change suggested by my Committee will mean, in their opinion, for economy to the commercial community. Litigation mainly comes from the commercial community with their law suits and anything which goes to reduce these costs of litigation will be welcome to the commercial community. My Committees do not fear that the adoption of their suggestion will in any way affect the efficiency of the advocates or interfere with Justice."

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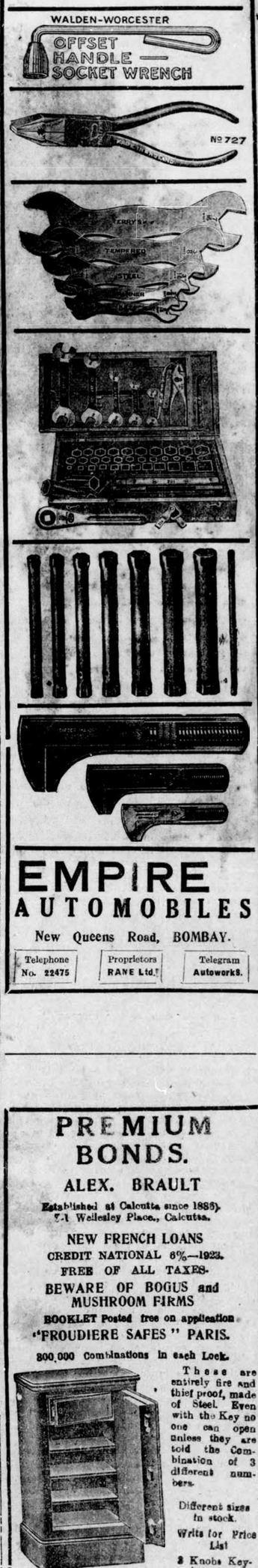

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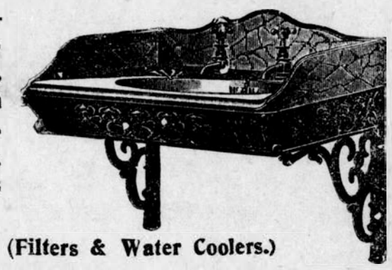

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